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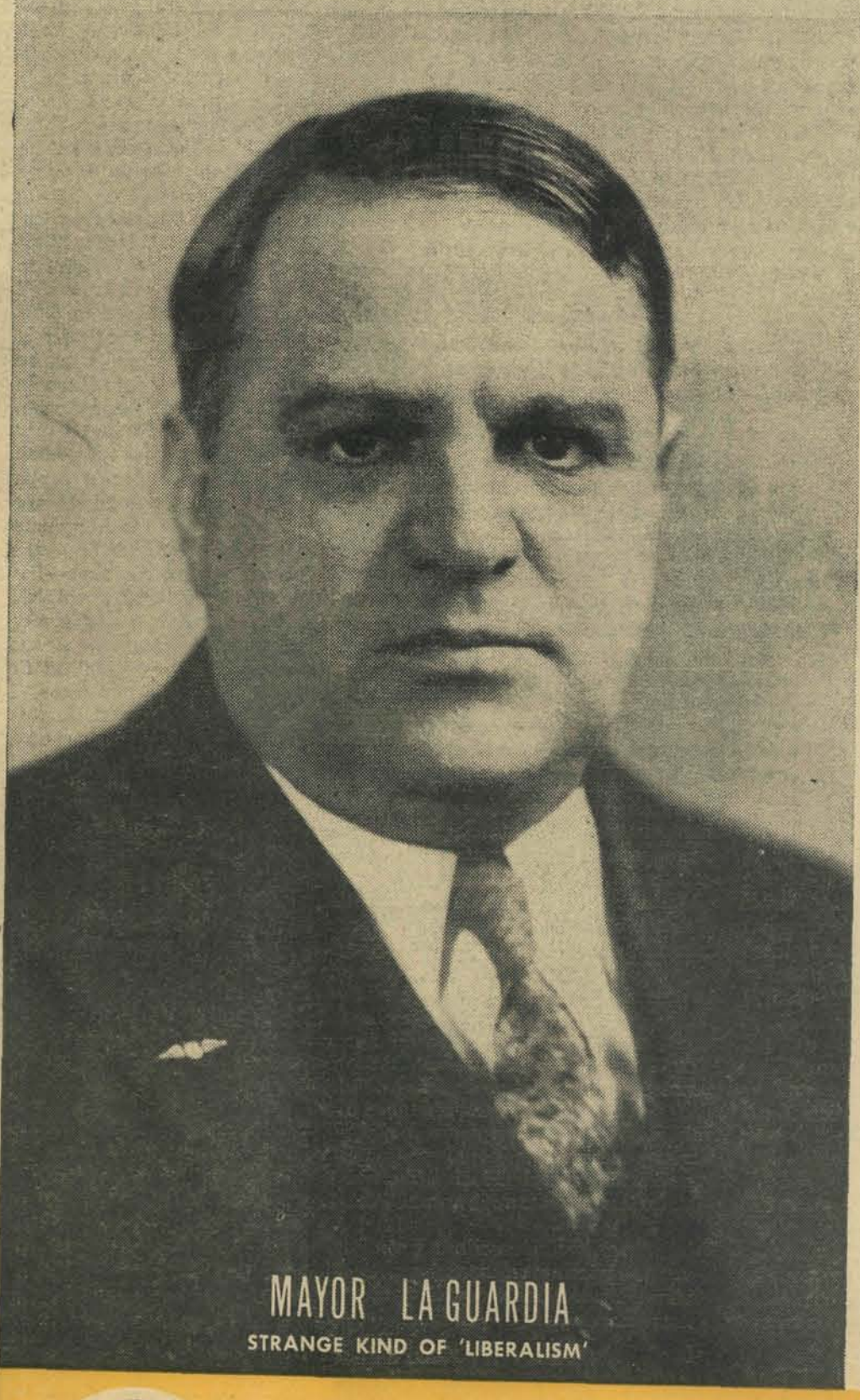
WHAT IS SOVIET RUSSIA AIMING TO DO IN INDIA?

See Story on Page 3



MAYOR LA GUARDIA
STRANGE KIND OF 'LIBERALISM'

—Harris & Ewing

'LIBERALS' OF NEW DEAL APPROVE LAGUARDIA AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

MAYOR FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA of New York emerged from a White House conference with President Roosevelt recently, and stepped into the white light of publicity as a prospective candidate for President in 1940.

Although it was not announced flatly that Mr. LaGuardia would run, it was announced that the New York mayor and the President had discussed "liberalism," and the need for a "liberal, united front."

LaGuardia and the President thus confirmed a prediction made in this National Weekly (December 25), the prediction that old party lines were to be scrapped in the forthcoming campaign; that President Roosevelt would go before the people on the straight issue of "liberalism" against "conservatism."

The question of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt has plagued the nation for nearly three years. Gradually, the President has cleared the way so that his views on "liberalism," so-called, by now are well known.

To effect his purpose, the President would join with an effervescent political group—Hopkins, Ickes, the La Follettes, and others—*and use the structure and form of the old Democratic Party in a "united liberal front."*

The President would not need to seek a third term for himself. He could cloak his spirit with the flesh of a LaGuardia, a Hopkins, or a Murphy, and place this candidate before the people with his benediction.

This time it is a LaGuardia. His "day of revelation" was timed to shoot down the gnarled figure of "Cactus Jack" Garner, and eliminate Paul V. McNutt.

Now, if the issue is to be "liberalism" versus "conservatism," it is necessary to know what this liberalism is. *In the case of LaGuardia it is identified closely with radicalism, for Mr. LaGuardia is so identified.*

LaGuardia has been a Republican, a Socialist, and an American-Laborite, by turns. He has praised the Soviet Union of Russia. He has traveled 38,000 miles in the last few years, building for the "day of revelation." He has coddled Communists, lauded labor, and smashed at "dictatorship"—as practiced in Germany, but not as practiced in Russia.

LaGuardia emerged from the White House with the President's halo shining brightly above his dark head; bestowed upon him because of his "liberalism."

But let the truly liberal people of the United States consider well just how far they are willing to go in their liberality.

The "liberalism" of the commercial East is not the "liberalism" of the agrarian West; the "liberalism" of the plantation South is not the "liberalism" of the industrial North.

Pressed too far, "liberalism" becomes radicalism.

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

★

THE STORY OF USURY IN ANCIENT ROME
By Louis B. Ward

★

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW SPAIN
By Bishop Gannon

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Hope of Peace Marks New Year

PEACE was the keynote of the Christmas season. Statements of world leaders kindled a beam of hope that brightened the year-end, and shines somewhat fitfully down the avenue of coming days.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII in his Christmas message outlined a five-point program—*a least common multiple, as it were, of good will*—under which the leaders of nations might seek "peace with justice."

The Holy Father acknowledges President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Myron Taylor as a quasi-ambassador from America to the Vatican, and praises the President's peace overtures as a most "welcome Christmas announcement."

Christmas addresses by Premier Edouard Daladier of France and King George of England set forth their respective essentials of a guaranteed peace. The German statement was equally factual.

In such an atmosphere of seeking for peace objectives, progress should indeed be made in this New Year of 1940. But *good will in the hearts of men* must always be a condition precedent for their hoped for *peace on earth*. For peace is the by-product of good will: it must be earned!

French Demand Victory First

For example, the French statement contends that there can be no peace until Germany is defeated. The practical French doubt if pressure of world opinion can "compel Germany to disgorge conquests and liberate peoples." Peace in Europe, declares the French Christmas statement, can only be based on a "war to the finish" and that, of course, means, to them, victory for French arms.

But this does not go far enough, if indeed it can even be included as a "contribution."

King George of Great Britain is a bit more hopeful. Says His Majesty: "We feel in our hearts that we are fighting against wickedness and that conviction will give us strength from day to day to persevere till victory is assured."

British King Firm but Also Hopeful

King George continues:

"Among all free peoples the love of peace is profound, for this alone gives security to the home. But *true peace is in the hearts of men* and it is a tragedy of this time that there are powerful countries whose whole direction and policy are based on aggression and suppression of all that we hold dear for mankind."

The King asserted that he believed with all his heart that "the cause which binds us together, my peoples and faithful allies, is a cause of Christian civilization." And His Majesty concludes:

"On no other basis can a true civilization be built. Let us remember this through the dark times ahead of us *and when we are making peace*, for which all men pray."

Both the English and French statements, like the "white papers" of World War days, pre-suppose "German guilt." Both, understandably, refuse to go back of the immediacies to the injustices of Versailles which started the whole sorry mess, or to the exploitation by ambitious empires and their vicious policy of encircling commercial and military rivals.

No, peace demands more than a victory of arms, by one side—even in a just cause! Mr. Eamonn De Valera, the Prime Minister of Ireland, comes closer to the idea: He proposes that a peace be sought "*now in good will* rather than wait until exhaustion has forced the requisite conditions.

"Conferences which come at the end of a war take place in an atmosphere which precludes justice," observes Ireland's statesman. "It is an atmosphere of fury and revenge, of hate and fear."

It's Not Our Fight, and Mr. Kennedy Knows!

"THIS IS NOT our fight," says Ambassador Kennedy, home for a holiday visit from his post in England. "As you love America, don't let anything at all coming out of any country make you believe you can make things one whit better by entering the war. There is no place in this war for us. We must stay out of it.

"I am not optimistic as to what would happen to the United States if we were foolish enough to go into the war."

Ambassador Kennedy knows more about this war than does any "arm-chair strategist, any columnized solver of all world problems, any editorial writer and particularly any sputtering pseudo-American whose first interest is so alien to the United States that he is ready to shed everybody's blood but his own," observes the venerable *Boston Traveler*. The editorial continues:

"Old Europe has never learned to live harmoniously. This war is no mere struggle between the 'have' nations and the 'have-not' nations. It is the conflict that has been going on periodically in Europe throughout history. If Europe does not possess the intelligence to live in peace, it certainly is not our job to sacrifice our young manhood in the already proved hopeless task of securing the peace."

We agree with the *Traveler* that most Americans will trail along with Ambassador Kennedy; and, what's more, be glad to be in such fine company.

A Policeman's Prayer

"DEAR ST. MICHAEL, Heaven's glorious Commissioner of Police, who once so neatly and successfully cleared God's premises of all undesirables, look with kindly and professional eye on our earthly Force. Give us cool heads, stout hearts, hard punches, an uncanny flair and an honest judgment. Make us the terror of burglars, the friends of children and law-abiding citizens, kind to strangers, polite to bores, strict with law breakers and impervious to bribery. In troubles and riots give us sheer muscle without temper; at the police court, give us love for truth and evidence, without any thought of promotion. You know, dear Saint Michael, from your own experience with the devil, that the policeman's lot, whether in Heaven or on earth, is not always a happy one, but your sense of duty that so surprised God, your hard knocks that so surprised the devil and your angelic self-control that so surprised both, should be our inspiration. Only make us as loyal to the law of God as we are particular about the law of the land. And when we lay down our batons, enroll us into your Heavenly Force, when we shall be as proud to guard the throne of God as we have been to guard the city. Amen."

—Msgr. Jackman in the "Holy Roodlets"

Pal Reports On Office Romance

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, how are y' ennyway? I 'spect y're all settuled down now from th' holidays, 'n all th' dekorashuns're put back in their boxes 'n packed away 'til Chris'mus rolls around again. Don't put 'em too far back in th' corner, 'cause the way time seems t'be flyin', it won't be long 'fore y'll be haulin' 'em out again. Emagine — 1940 already! I can't get used t'th' sound uv it yet—'n my sekretary can't get used t' typin' it. She's not alone, though. They're all havin' trubbul—they're wearin' their 'rasers down t' the bone these days rubbin' out 1939 on their letters. I guess in annuther week 'r so they'll get used to writin' 1940 right off th' reel.

* * *

How're y' comin' with yer New Year's resalooshuns? I'm doin' pretty good—'course I haven't had enny reel temptashuns t' break 'em yet. I'm still bein' kind t' Pete—but that comes natchurl when a person's sick, don'tcha think? It'll be a littul harder t'keep my pashunce with him when he's his frisky old self again, I s'pose. That's when the reel test'll come—then I'll know if I have enny will power. Judgin' from th' way his leg is healin' I won't hafta wait long t' see what kind uv stuff I'm made uv. Yep, he's comin' along fine. He enjoyed yer cards a lot, folks, that y' sent durin' his konvalesence. Mrs. Coughlin thought they were awful cute, too, 'n she's makin' a scrap book uv 'em.

* * *

Speakin' uv konvalesence, I'm just gettin' over th' first big s'prise uv th' year, 'sfar's I'm koncerned—in fakt, th' whole offuce force was all agog over it. It seems that Santy helped that littul feller called Dan Cupid deliver some awful nice presunts, among which was the biggest dimond ring this korruspondent ever did see. 'N who d'y s'pose was wearin' it? None other than Gladys Ruth, our offuce manager. Well, I'm tellin' ya, I thought I'd hafta take t' wearin' smoked glasses t' pertekt my eyes from the sparkul uv it. The girls—well, y' shoulda heard 'em. I won't try t' deskribe their ohs 'n ahs 'n chatter—y' know how girls go on at times like that. 'Course they kidded Gladdie 'bout it bein' leap year 'n all that, but I guess she has proof that th' proposin' 'n acceptin' took place in '39, 'n th' Boss said so too, so that was that. Th' lucky man is a great big han'some Irishman 'n the day f'r th' weddin' is sometime th' end uv this month. Th' Boss'll tie th' knot 'n with th' tieing we lose a girl who's been with th' organization a long time. We'll miss her 'round here, but our loss'll be someone else's gain. We all wish th' bride 'n groom t' be all th' luck in th' world 'n many happy years t'gether.

Seems 'sif th' luv bug's been bitin' quite a few uv our staff lately. First Jean Schwartz, then Joe Wright, 'n when Bucky O'Connor saw how well Joe 'n marriage got along 'n how fine Joe's stummick behaved once it got some good home cookin' why, he ups 'n pops th' question to Jane 'n they hie themselves t' the priest 'n become man 'n wife—'n now Gladys! I guess we'd better have Campbell Brown get out th' sprayer 'n squirt th' ol' disinfektunt around if we wanna keep our force as is. I'm gonna keep it handy 'n when I see the signs—yeh, I know 'em by this time—I'm gonna let th' ol' luv bug have it full force. Things're comin' t' a pretty pass—y'd think th' depreshun was over th' way peepul're pairin' off f'r better 'r fer worse 'round here. I don't wanna be a pessamist, but as Campbell says—he's the father of a new baby boy, y' know, the second boy in his fam'ly—it isn't th' nishel cost, it's th' upkeep—he otta know!

Well, hope springs eternal some place 'r other, I guess. 'N I'm hopin' our newly weds have lottsa good luck 'n blessin's 'n I'm hopin' that our subskripshuns come in reel good 'n I'm hopin' we all stay healthy 'n happy f'r annuther year 'n I bet y'r hopin' I quit hopin' 'n curl up in my korner again 'n keep quiet. Well, reely, I was gonna do that ennyway, 'cause I haven't enny more offuce gossup t' tell ya. I'll see how well I'll do with my Winchellin' next week. 'Til then, goodbye, 'n don't forget t' see what y' c'n do 'bout a new subskripshun to SOCIAL JUSTICE. I'm hopin', remember.

—PAL

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Board Picks 'Nazi Spy' as Best Movie

NEW YORK — Hold your hats, breath, and temper—here's a sensation: 1939's best motion picture was —no, not *"Wuthering Heights;"* not *"Goodbye Mr. Chips,"*—it was *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy."*

The selection was made by an organization known as the National Board of Review, and composed of women's clubs and civic societies throughout the country. How the selection was made; whether coercion or chloroform was used, is not known.

This much is known: *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy"* was *not* the best movie of 1939, or of any other year. It was one of the worst pictures ever made this year, last year, or at any time—and for several reasons.

In the first place, it was not entertainment, it was propaganda. In the second place, it was not good propaganda. It was unconvincing, technically faulty, warped in theme, and blown up out of all proportions to the incidents upon which it supposedly was based.

There are propaganda pictures, and propaganda pictures. There was *"All Quiet on the Western Front,"* a propaganda picture intended to depict war's horrors. It was a good job —convincing and well acted.

Then, this year, there was *"Four Feathers,"* a piece designed to show the glories of the British Empire and its military traditions. This was another good job. It was subtle, clever, colorful, interesting, and likewise well acted.

There was, of course, *"Blockade,"* a pretty shoddy piece, but still better than *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy."*

If it were "documentary" as advertised; if it were based on "real circumstances" as advertised; if it did not resort to exaggeration of superdramatics to make its appeal in a fashion about as subtle as a halitosis advertisement, then there might have been an excuse for its presentation.

"Confessions of a Nazi Spy," supposedly, was based on the events disclosed at a trial of Nazi spies in New York. These "spies" actually were a sextet of morons who never stopped playing "cops and robbers." Yet the picture presented these characters in horrifying roles, and called all to rally around the flag in the last act, slaphappy in the knowledge that justice had been done, the country had been saved, and the ferocious, mustachioed spies securely locked up.

The picture was not dramatic, it was *melodramatic.* Its acting was not good, it was exaggerated, overdrawn, hysterical, unreal.

And the most maddening thing of all about this selection is that *"Young Mr. Lincoln," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "Wuthering Heights,"* and other A-1 pictures were wholly passed up by the "National Board of Review."

Is there a rent problem in your home?

What is the fuel situation?

How about music lessons at the Conservatory?

Do you youngsters want to help out Dad and Mother on expenses?

In any of these circumstances may we suggest that you write to Father Coughlin for his "proposition" on how you can earn some extra money. The amount depends on you.

Expose of 'Reds' in Schools Bears Fruitful Results

By Special Correspondent

NEW YORK—The reaction of the general public to SOCIAL JUSTICE'S recent expose of radicalism in the New York City school system proves beyond a doubt that the most effective weapon which can be used against the Red terror is the cold steel of Truth.

Liberals who formerly defended the American Students Union and the three teachers' unions as "progressive organizations" have fallen over each other in denouncing them as communistic since this National Weekly published a few facts linking these groups with the Third International.

Benjamin Stolberg, notorious Trotzkyite, recently turned "liberal," and Jay Lovestone, head of the Independent Labor League, were foremost among the Leftists to add their denunciations to those citizens of New York who were stunned by the revelations of outright Communism in the New York school system.

Following publication of the last article, the Dies Committee took up where your correspondent left off, summoning leaders of the radical groups for questioning. Much of the facts brought out by these hearings only served to emphasize the various points made in our own expose.

Although student groups in Brooklyn College called mass meetings to protest against statements made in SOCIAL JUSTICE, Dr. Harry Gideonse, newly-appointed president of that institution, stripped the Reds of privileges they had enjoyed under former administrations. Dr. Gideonse refused to permit sale of the *Daily Worker* on the campus, unless SOCIAL JUSTICE also was sold. A request by the young radicals that he ban a proposed R.O.T.C. unit in the college was turned down; Dr. Gideonse pointing out that if he granted this request, he might at a future time disband the college's Karl Marx club.

C.C.N.Y., another stronghold of the Comintern, after having granted a permit to the American Students Union to allow Earl Browder to speak in the municipal-owned college, reversed itself when outraged students protested vigorously.

SOCIAL JUSTICE feels justified in claiming to have struck a mortal blow at the Red campaign among the youth of the metropolitan area.

Big Drive to India Soviet Aim in 1940

Age-Old Longing for 'Warm Seas' Goal of Russians' Ambitions for Conquest

By **DR. J. S. BARNES**
Foreign Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

It is not in the role of prophet, but as an informed investigator of conditions at first hand, that this popular foreign correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE essays his forecasts of international events, which are so often borne out. In the accompanying article—his first of the New Year, prepared especially for this National Magazine — Dr. Barnes points out why Russia's ambitions lie neither to the West nor the East so much as toward India and "warm seas."

JUST AS the policy of sanctions against Italy made it a political necessity for Italy to make an alliance with Germany, so the policy of encircling Germany made it a political necessity for Germany to come to terms with Russia.

The disappointed rage of Britain and France when, as a result of her German alliance, Italy was able to save Franco's Spain, ended with the taunt that Italy had sold herself to Germany and that Mussolini had become but a cat's paw of Hitler's. This was the current slogan during last summer. But the same silly psychological process continues—the fruit of disappointed rage; for it is now being said that Naziism and Bolshevism are indistinguishable and that Hitler has sold Germany to Stalin. The fact is, however, that this is another malicious misrepresentation.

However much we may dislike certain aspects of Naziism, it is not the same as Bolshevism; for Naziism is neither atheist nor destructive of individual wealth or personality. And although Germany has had to pay her price for Russian friendship (just as Italy had to pay her price for German friendship), it still remains true that *Germany is Europe's main defense against the spread of Bolshevism westward of Russia and the best hope of preserving Catholic civilization in Poland.* With all Germany's grave faults therefore, and not withstanding the war, she is still fulfilling an important European function.

The price which Germany has had to pay in order to prevent encirclement in peace time and blockade in war time is to allow Russia to absorb the Russian and Ukrainian portions of Poland and to re-establish her strategical positions in eastern Europe which she lost as a consequence of losing the World War.

Russia's Ultimate Hope Is Warm Seas

We may deplore the lot of the Christian populations which Russia has annexed. We may deplore the limitation of sovereignty which Russia is imposing on the little Baltic States that lie on her borders. We may sympathize as much as we like with little Finland's gallant struggle against her great rapacious neighbor. Aside from Bolshevism, however, it was only to be expected that a great power like Russia was not going to sit down forever in the relatively defenseless position where the World War left her. It is a vital need of Russia to be strategically secure in the West, to protect her second city, Leningrad, from any possibility of long range bombardment, and to possess a number of ice-free ports.

In other words, the Russia of Stalin is acting, from a national point of view, in exactly the same manner as any other Russia would have acted in present circumstances. Only force could prevent what is happening today. Things are merely returning to normal after the upheaval of the World War and of the many artificial redrawings of boundaries which characterized the peace.

People are now asking: What is Russia aiming at? The answer is that it may be taken for granted that, aside from her ideological aims (the Bolshevization of as great a part of the world as possible), they are very much what they have always been, dictated partly by imperialistic ambitions and partly by the perfectly understandable desire to expand toward the warm seas. To this end, Russia's *main hope and ultimate scheme of expansion remains the Persian Gulf and Northwest India.*

Russia is far less interested—now less than ever since Stalin made the geographical center of Russia (the Urals) the industrial center of Russia —in territorial expansion towards the West and East. In the West and East her chief aim now is security. Here her territorial aims are limited and almost realized.

Soviet Ambitions Point Neither W st nor East

In the West, friendship with Germany, the acquiring of her natural geographical and ethnographical frontier at the expense of what was Poland (e.g., the Carpathian mountains and the Pripet marshes), and the re-establishment of her strategical positions in the Baltic have brought Russia almost complete satisfaction.

She may or she may not seize the present favorable opportunity and follow up her action against Finland by action against Roumania with a view to retaking the whole or part

(Continued on Page 18)

Five Points of the Pope's Peace Proposal

THE BASIS of peace proposed by Pope Pius XII in a Christmas Eve address to the twenty-five Cardinals who reside in Rome, was unofficially translated by the Associated Press as follows:

"(1) The fundamental condition of a just and honorable peace is to assure the right to life and independence of all nations, large or small, strong or weak. *One nation's will to live must never be tantamount to a death sentence for another.* When this equality of rights has been destroyed, injured or imperiled, juridical order requires reparation, whose measure and extent is not determined by the sword or selfish arbitrary judgment, but by the standards of justice and reciprocal equity.

"(2) That order, re-established in such a manner, may be tranquil and durable, the cardinal principles of true peace, nations must be liberated from the heavy slavery of armaments and the danger that material force, instead of serving to protect rights, become the tyrannical violator of them. . . . Conclusions of peace which did not attribute fundamental importance to disarmament mutually accepted, organic and progressive, both in letter and in spirit, and did not take care to carry it out loyally, would sooner or later reveal their inconsistency and lack of vitality.

"(3) In any reorganization of international neighborliness, it would conform with the maximum of human wisdom of all parties concerned to deduct the consequences of past gaps or deficiences. And, in creating or reconstructing international institutions, which have a mission so high, but at the same time difficult and full of serious responsibilities, account should be taken of experiences which arose from the inefficacy or defective functioning of similar previous initiatives.

"And, since it is so difficult—one

(Continued on Page 18)

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From the Tower

An Examination of Conscience

Part Two of Father Coughlin's broadcast of Sunday, December 31, 1939. Complete copies may be had by writing directly to Father Coughlin.

COINCIDENT with New Year's Day, the custom has long been established by thoughtful men to take inventory of their spiritual stock. Today we pause to fulfill this rite in a more exact manner because it is not only the beginning of a new year but of a new decade.

The world about us has been busied with the material things which, like the grass, blooms today and tomorrow withers and is cast into the furnace. Of those things I have spoken to you during the past half hour.

But now may I pause to ask you: "Whither goest thou?"

That is the question which concerns you; the question which is of paramount importance to our parents, the members of our family and to all our fellow citizens.

That we are on a journey is obvious to all. But where does the road lead upon which we have been traveling? I know it leads to death, to a graveyard and to a cold clod of clay. I know that with the completion of five or six more decades of years the secret chemistry of some graveyard will have dissolved the last remnants of beauty, strength, social position, economic distinction, race, color and creed for most of us assembled in this audience.

Still withal, there will remain that intangible element of life we know as the immortal soul which defies every process of change in the laboratory of time. Old flags are furled; new ensigns symbolic of new philosophies of life may come to flutter in the vagrant breezes of the future years, but the imperishable soul with its power to know, its gift to love, endures beyond the shock of time.

"Whither goest thou?" Along the highway of the past ten years, with its dark indifference towards God and towards God's truths?

Shall you and I continue stumbling into the ditch of debauchery, permitting our minds to be magnetized by things of the flesh?

Have You Accepted Your Obligation?

Shall you and I continue to concentrate our energies upon what we shall eat and wherewith we shall be clothed?

Like the heathens of old, shall we be content to measure life by the cradle and the casket, and to appraise those things as of prime importance which contribute to our fleshly convenience and pleasure — flesh that soon will become dust and vapor?

My friends, take inventory of the spiritual life you led these past ten years. Count not only your sins of commission. More importantly, count your sins of omission.

How have you fulfilled the duties of your state in life—the duties of fatherhood, of motherhood; the duties of employer and employe; the duties of priesthood; the duties of your professional life; the duties incumbent upon you as a citizen?

Have you neglected fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon you as a creature towards the Creator?

Have you been indifferent to the code of your Christian vocation; or, choosing the downward grade of least resistance, have you coasted along the convenient highway of spiritual individualism, contenting yourself in your mad career that you followed some golden rule purchased at the jewelry counter of a 5-and-10-cent store of worldliness?

More specifically, have you observed both in letter and in spirit the Ten Commandments of God?

Have you accepted as realities the doctrines of Christ?

Have your actions belied the acceptance of a supernatural life?

Hope of Reform Lies Within Us

Perhaps it appears impertinent for me to pursue such questions. Nevertheless, while I recognize the existence of hate, of exploitation, of degenerate politics, of ten thousand evils which characterize the world about us, I am conscious that their cause lies not in the world itself, but rather in you and in me and in every person who inhabits the world.

Certainly we have been through a Gethsemane—a Gethsemane of turmoil, of war and of unrest, of poverty, of depression. And certainly, as long as vast numbers of individual men and women choose to walk the pathways of sin—of personal sin—there is little hope for the future decades. The basic hope lies in you and in me and in the majority of our fellow citizens. It lies in our reforming our individual lives as a prerequisite for the reformation of our national lives.

And still more specific: Have the past ten years found you fashioning for yourself a new god—the god of success, as the world esteems it?

What has become of the evening prayers your mother taught you?

What habits have you formed in your speech, mouthing irreverently the name of God and indulging in lewd and off-color stories?

Has your conception of keeping holy the Sabbath Day degenerated to such a degree that it has become a day of physical recreation?

Has your attitude towards your sons and daughters been that of the old saintly parents who set aside sufficient time to teach their offspring the truths of Christianity? Or are your children spiritual Topsys cultured in the fine arts of paganism whom you are preparing to become post-graduates in the new religion of state worship or Marxian humanitarianism?

Has the press of social obligations, the anxiety to retain your bridal beauty or the exactions of keen economy persuaded you to become scientific in birth prevention?

Or, in your modernity, have you removed from the library of your thoughts the ancient volumes in which are told the stories of an Agnes, a Perpetua, a Cecilia, a Dorothy or a Mary Immaculate, having replaced them with the glamourous stories of Hollywood saints resplendent in their divorces, glorious in their sexualities.

Where Have You Chosen Your Heroes?

Are these latter your heroes and heroines, the new priests and priestesses in the streamlined temple of Venus?

What of the Christian definition of theft? I do not mean that clumsy thievery apprehensible by the minions of the law. Rather, I refer to that cultured, legalistic, traditional theft, that polite racketeering, that political recreation in which so many of us indulge.

And so, *ad infinitum*, one may pursue this examination of conscience, pondering upon one's shortcomings, one's sins until finally he is prepared to answer the question of questions: "Whither goest thou?"

Monsignor Peter Wynhoven, in his syndicated column called *"Wild Wisdom,"* tells us the following story:

"A Frenchman who had just returned from his first visit to the United States was asked about his impressions. He responded: 'America is a great, marvelous country, and the people are wonderful too, but they have a self-contradictory turn of mind. Take, for instance, their national drink, the cocktail: They pour some whiskey into a glass to make the drink strong, then add some water to make it weak; they squeeze some lemon into it to make it sour, then sprinkle some sugar to make it sweet; they dash in some brandy to make it hot, and they put in some ice to make it cool; they shake this concoction, hold the glass up, say, "Here's to you," and drink it themselves.' "

Here in a humorous setting is a gem of truth. Our coinage still bears the devout expression of our dependence upon the Divinity: "In God We Trust." At the inauguration of a President or Governor, God's blessing is officially called down upon the new administration; at the beginning of the legislative sessions, the Almighty's guidance is prayed for; invocations for heavenly aid are always on the program for every important function of any kind. And still, with all this never-failing remembrance of the Creator, God is shamefully neglected in this country. Sixty-five per cent of our people are not affiliated with any religion at all. And we may safely say that half of the other 35 per cent do not attend church regularly.

A New Year and a New Decade

My friends, on this New Year's Eve millions of our fellow citizens will celebrate the passing of an old decade and the birth of a new. Well may they do so, if they do it in the spirit of its original intention.

May it be the passing of old philosophies which were ungodly!

May the bells ring out the death knell of crass materialism, of rugged individualism, of state supremacy, of spiritual indifference!

May the new decade upon which we are entering witness a revival of Christ's doctrines in the home, in the factory, in the office, in the courts, in the schools and in the halls of government!

And particularly may the spirit of the Word-Made-Flesh dwell in our individual hearts so that we will seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice; so that we will appreciate the dignity of ourselves and of our fellow men—brothers of Christ and living temples of the Holy Ghost.

Of old this Christian spirit and this Christian practice brought happiness and prosperity in the midst of want. It gave birth to our liberties. It builded our public institutions, our churches, our hospitals and our universities. It populated our graveyards with the corpses of saints. It stimulated the growth and development of the Mystical Body of Christ. In fine, it nursed the infirm man of humanity into health, having dissolved the poverty, the slavery, the imperialism and the luxury which were identified with the Pharaohs and Caesars of old.

Shortly after the ascension of Christ into heaven when Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, began his public ministry, he had occasion to cure a sick man who had asked alms of him. The public officials, who were Caesarian in their ideals and materialistic in their policies, evidently questioned the activities of the Apostle. Turning to them, the inspired Vicar of Christ said (Acts IV, 8-12):

"Ye princes of the people and ancients, hear. If we this day are examined concerning the good deed done to the infirm man, by what means he hath been made whole, be it known to you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom you crucified, whom God hath raised from the dead, even by Him this man standeth before you whole. This is the stone which was rejected by you the builders, which is become the head of the corner: neither is there salvation in any other. For there is no other name under heaven given to men, whereby we must be saved."

Christ's Message for America

May I make bold to paraphrase these inspired words to the modern inventors of new policies and economies:

"Ye princes of the people and ancients, hear. If in ancient times nations and continents were transformed; if slavery gave way to liberty; if the infirm creatures of mankind became healthy and prosperous, be it known to you all and to all the people of America that it was by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth Whom you crucified with your indifference, having paid Him lip service and having denied Him, through a thousand injustices, the real service which is His due.

"If America and all the nations of the earth are seeking peace and happiness, it cannot be found except in the wounds of Him Whom you have crucified.

"In this new decade you would build a new edifice of justice. You would liquidate the old foundations of exploitation. Be assured that these things are impossible unless you choose as your cornerstone the stone which was rejected by the builders of our old policies and economies—the stone which must become the head of the corner else the floods of revolution and the winds of unleashed human passion will destroy your handiwork. And there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved — the name of Jesus, which means 'Savior;' the name of Christ, which means 'Anointed'."

My friends, you will pardon me for being so personal in the questions which I have submitted for your consideration. However, I would count this hour wasted did I not risk asking them with the hope that both you and I will retire to the privacy of our bedroom tonight; there, on bended knees, baring the secrecy of our souls to God, let us make an act of contribution for our sins of omission as well as for those of commission. Let us whisper an act of hope that the decade of years to come will chronicle for us a more virtuous Christian page in our life's history—a life's history which for many of us will have terminated before the wild bells ring out 1949 and usher in the judgment day of 1950.

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From Washington

'Safety Zone' Becomes Danger Zone for U. S.

300-Mile Phantom Neutral Belt Gives Rise to More Troublesome 'Incidents'

THE NEWS: Four "incidents" within the Pan-American "safety zone" recently, have fastened the Administration's attention on a new threat to the neutrality of the United States. This problem is certain to be presented to Congress in the present session.

The battle of Montevideo, between the now-scuttled *Graf Spee* and three British cruisers; the docking of the German freighter *Arauca*, which sought refuge from the British in Port Everglades, Fla.; the scuttling of the German liner *Columbus*, and the detention of an American liner *Santa Rosa* by the French—all of which occurred within the 300-mile "safety belt"—have poised a new problem for Pan-American diplomacy.

The safety zone was established at the Panama Conference in October, by representatives of the 21 American Republics. To date the zone has been recognized by none of the belligerents, who protest that it is a rule without authority or means of enforcement.

COMMENT: In considering the "safety zone"—running from American coastal waters 300 miles out into the ocean—it must be remembered in the first place that the zone is entirely arbitrary. There is no Pan-American patrol guarding this zone. There is no physical limit established for the zone. As a matter of fact, the zone has never been declared officially, for no one of the 21 American republics has ratified the proposal setting it up.

Yet the Government of the United States is faced with the ticklish necessity, as self-appointed leader of all the Americas, of taking the first step in clearing this zone of belligerent vessels.

Britain has scoffed at the safety zone idea and has given no indication of a desire to comply with any regulation that may be established. In fact, the British maintain a naval base at Bermuda, which is within the 300-mile limit!

'Mouthy Threats' Do Not Stop Warships

The Germans, likewise, have advanced the belief that the idea of the zone is unworkable, and that as long as the British continue to occupy the zone with their vessels, the Germans will feel no compunction about following them into the zone.

And as for the French, their total disregard for the zone and its limitations is written in their action in stopping the *Santa Rosa,* an American liner, within this same safety zone.

Now, airtight, workable neutrality is desired by this country. But such neutrality cannot be assured simply by idle, mouthy threats against all belligerents for invading a safety zone that doesn't exist.

We cannot guarantee the safety of merchant ships within this zone. How, therefore, can we expect to prevent warships entering to protect their merchantmen?

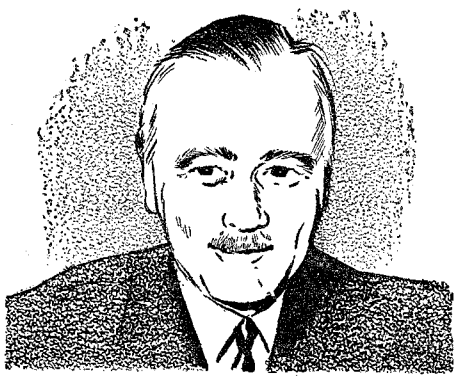
Mr. Roosevelt Holds Too Much Arbitrary Power

Our entire neutrality law needs to be examined anew with a view to filling in the chinks and crevices. The impression that our "neutrality" was designed to help the Allies and penalize Germany was plain enough before the proposal of a safety zone was advanced. This only adds to the belief that we are engaged in a moral and economic war against Germany, and such belief may bring trouble.

Mr. Roosevelt, furthermore, has altogether too much power under our present neutrality provisions. He holds the authority to declare "combat zones," from which American ships are banished. In other words, he is empowered to declare just where war will be recognized, and where it will not.

Congress is back on the job now. Let it bend its first efforts toward buttressing our neutrality with airtight legislation.

Election Year: Misery Ahead for the Poor



COL. HARRINGTON

THE NEWS: The return of Congress in an election year spells misery for the poor, the indigent and the unemployed, for in an election year relief and politics become intertwined. This situation has become apparent already in Washington.

Republicans and Democrats alike, bent on electing a president and a majority in Congress in November, are sparring for the poor vote; are promising glittering bounties, none of which ever will be obtained.

And in this business of orating about relief, the Republicans are at a distinct disadvantage, for they promise to effect relief within a balanced budget. The Democrats blandly promise to bring extravagant relief, but without resorting to anything as drastic as making expenditures fit revenue.

COMMENT: For nearly a month, the stage hands of the New Deal and the Republican high command have been dressing the Congressional windows to lure the poor. President Roosevelt, his associates, and the governors of at least two states have knuckled down in a close battle for the favor of relief recipients. All of this has had a thick, hollow sound to victims of unemployment, and poverty.

In Ohio—Cleveland and Toledo—shrunken funds pitched thousands on the borderline of starvation. W.P.A. offered little assistance, and President Roosevelt threatened to set up army soup kitchens in these cities to take care of the relief load. Governor Bricker, meanwhile, protested to Col. F. C. Harrington, W.P.A. administrator, that his state was being "punished" by W.P.A. for voting Republican in the last election.

In Pennsylvania, Governor James protested to Colonel Harrington that his state was being treated unfairly by W.P.A. for straying from the straight path of the New Deal. This Colonel Harrington denied.

In every squabble such as this the political overtones are evident. President Roosevelt's threat to set up the soup kitchens served to feed the fable of the great friend of the poor and the oppressed. Such a fable is a vote-getter, and as such is justified in the political mind.

But politics never has served as an adequate answer to human need. It won't now, in the present Congress.

A few selfless Senators and Representatives arise every session and vote as their hearts and consciences dictate. It is upon this minority that the poor and oppressed must depend in this session for anything like adequate relief. The rest are politicians, whether dealing with relief, or with trade legislation. They are willing to consider one just as important as the other.

There still are between 9- and 10-million unemployed in this country. Is it too much to hope that the present Congress, assembled under political colors, will undertake to work for the alleviation of this condition, regardless of the outcome of the next election?

Roosevelt to Present Bill of $9-Billion

THE NEWS: President Roosevelt will go before Congress with a national budget of $9-billion, according to Washington information, and will be reconciled to a $3-billion deficit for the coming year.

The budget will feature the greatest outlay for national defense in the nation's peace-time history, and will necessitate lifting of the $45-billion legal debt limit by the Congress.

Relief spending and public works funds will be slashed bone-deep, it is understood. This policy will be that of "cutting where it hurts," that is the slicing of pet appropriations of Congressmen for highways, youth aid, and public works.

COMMENT: Once again the nation is to be treated to a dose of virtual bankruptcy in the name of prosperity. The debt limit will be raised; the coffers of tomorrow will be ripped open, and the coin of the realm will be tumbled out in a yellow stream to pay for another earthquake of New Deal experimentation.

This time, however, the impoverished will not be the beneficiaries of the major share of the spending. That will go to the armament makers in the name of "national defense." It is a matter of record that in every nation, vast spending for rearmament in the name of "national defense" has always preceded war of aggression, attrition, conquest or expansion.

This year, New Deal spending will be done with one eye on the calendar and the November election, when the New Deal must run the gauntlet of popular approval. If it wins, the budget can be kept out of balance indefinitely. If it loses, its successor in office shall have to worry about balancing the budget.

The President has said he does not desire to increase taxes. Naturally he would not in an election year. However, it may be necessary to levy a national defense tax to raise $500-million in needed defense revenue, and other tax increases will be sought to level off the unbridled spending for prosperity.

Tax increases, and new tax levies are inevitable if Congress acts to raise the legal debt limit, and open the door to bankruptcy.

Dies to Show Movie Reds in Hollywood

THE NEWS: The Dies Committee "died" January 3, but not before it had issued its year-end report detailing activities for the past year, and a supplementary report sent to Committee members concerning Communist activities in the Hollywood motion picture colony.

Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the Committee on Subversive and un-American Activities, said the House group would seek new life in the present session of Congress. He indicated that information in the possession of the Committee could bring about the deportation of 7-million alien jobholders in the United States, opening this employment to citizens.

The Committee will seek a renewed appropriation to carry on its work.

COMMENT: The Dies Committee should, and probably will be, continued. Within the past year it has earned attack after attack from Communists in America, because it has driven American Reds into the open where their dealings with Stalin and Moscow have been made plain.

The Dies Committee inspired the Department of Justice to proceed against Earl Browder and other Reds on charges of passport fraud. It has exposed Communists in public positions. It has shown up the "pinkos," and in many cases has caused them to flee the party.

On the matter of the Hollywood Communist expose, the Dies report details the results of eight months of investigation in the movie colony, long a friend of Leftist ventures, and a breeding ground of materialism and Communism.

The Hollywood report shows that since 1935 an intensive organizing campaign has been conducted by the party in movieland. This campaign was so successful, the report shows, that almost immediately Communist contributions from this source increased five times over their previous mark. The Communists sought to enthrall the movie colony, evidence shows, in order both to procure big contributions, and "big" names to serve as a lure to suckers of lesser prominence.

The party succeeded in both of these objectives. At least 20 of Hollywood's biggest names are listed as Communist activists. Scores of others are listed as Communist pacifists. Contributions from movieland to New York Communist headquarters zoomed from $600 a month to more than $3,000 a month.

It sincerely is to be hoped the Committee will pull no punches in making its final report on Hollywood Communist activity. Movie heroes and heroines, patrons of every Leftist venture, need to be shown up boldly in their Moscow connections. These people influence a goodly section of young America. If they are tinted Red, they need to be identified as such.

They Knew About It . . .

APPARENTLY the only persons who didn't know war would break out in September were those who read newspapers, listen to the radio, and attend lectures. The others amply understood.

Information now leaking out indicates that government and business leaders planned for the war months ahead, going so far as to hold conferences; discuss profit limitations, protection of bond and security markets, and prepare for "business as usual" during the war.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

'Peace'

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, do I give unto you." (John XIV, 27)

Christmas, 1939, witnessed statements of peace and war from the Vicar of Christ, from the President of the United States, from the King of England, from Premier Daladier of France, while Mussolini kept a significant silence. SOCIAL JUSTICE praises the Five Point program of His Holiness Pius XII, a program carried in this issue. (See Page 3.)

SOCIAL JUSTICE praises, as it has always praised, the language of President Roosevelt when he launches out on some great social or economic program.

Even King George VI, in the resumed Christmas broadcasts to the Empire, contributes a ray of hope in the single sentence: "We cannot tell what the New Year will bring—if it brings the peace for which all men hope how thankful we shall be." And even greater hope came from the King in a quotation from an unidentified source, "I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me light that I may tread safely into the unknown' and he replied, 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God, that shall be to you better than light and safer than any known way'."

From Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, came the strange combination of the *Lex Talionis* and non-aggression; "the return of blow for blow for any violence coming from Germany yet nothing on French initiative which would add to the sufferings of the people."

From Hitler came the promise of a long war to the finish with no word of peace.

Men of good will welcome all sincere steps toward peace. But peace *must first be written in the hearts of men* and not alone in State papers or international treaties.

Washington warned us that Europe had a set of primary interests of which we should have no part, yet on the other hand, the only potentials for peace exist in Rome and with the neutral nations of the world.

In our foreign relationships our own beloved country has wandered far from the glorious concepts of Washington. We have wandered into the maze of internationalism, step by step through the Monroe Doctrine, the aggressors' "manifest destiny" principles of President Polk, down through the political idealism of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen British Points into the present internationally-planned economy of the last seven and one half years.

When the British Empire is in trouble it always uses all means at its command.

In the World War it called "to the brethren in another ship to come and help them. And they came."

When the Irish Republican Army was in the field and the Black-and-Tans were ravishing Erin, Britain went to Rome for peace.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has long since distinguished the thrilling language of presidential utterances from the practices which follow.

Editorials, usually, are too hastily written, before the news upon which they are based can be properly digested.

While commending most heartily the President's words in his Christmas message of Peace, the editorial staff of this National Magazine is reading behind the lines and writing an analysis of what it believes to be the actions behind the news.

In deference to the high characters involved, SOCIAL JUSTICE reserves its judgment on a question which has found the United States constantly in an unneutral position with respect to certain world powers and then, with actual war not four months old, we find our President pleading for peace.

The sincerity of the Pope is to be assumed. The sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt could be normally assumed except that in this particular instance, unfortunately, Mrs. Roosevelt has definitely written that the President's proposal was "only a gesture."

It is difficult to understand why the President, who, up until now, has seemingly desired an allied victory now desires a peace without victory. Yet without hastily writing down the peace message as a gesture, SOCIAL JUSTICE will comment more fully only after mature deliberation.

The Widow's and The Orphan's Dollar

THE WIDOW'S and orphan's dollar has long been the shield behind which banks and trust companies, utilities and special groups have worked for high interest rates on bonded indebtedness.

Father Coughlin has always distinguished between a loan for productive purposes and a loan for destructive — or non-productive — purposes.

Lending money to blow shell holes in France, to destroy property and to fritter away in useless government expenditure, is an example of our loans for "destructive purposes."

Loans for government expenditures for public works, properly engineered, and loans to productive industry, are examples of loans for "constructive purposes."

The day is past when the yield on bond investment is attractive. The estate of a widow and orphan should be invested in America's best-managed corporations. These estates should be invested in the common stocks of those corporations which have proven themselves efficient trustees of their stockholders' monies.

There are more than one hundred eighty corporations in America with assets in excess of $100-million each. Some of these corporations are frightfully managed by those who "are not their owners, but who were merely the trustees" of the stockholders' invested money, and who "administer these corporations at their own good will."

To quote Pius XI: "In the first place, then, it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

There are other corporations in America distinguished by their trusteeship of invested funds.

We follow the centuries-old counsel of the Rabbi who, though opposing interest or usury, was asked what the Jews of old did with the orphans' money, answered: "We look for a man that is rich, trusted, listens to the Law and never accepts a rebuke from the Rabbins, and we give the money to him by the court for use in business which is likely to bring profit with small chance of loss."

We recommend that the money of the widow and orphan be entrusted to those corporations which are large enough to employ brains and faithful enough to administer the funds entrusted to their care for the benefit of the stockholder.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will soon analyze the subject of *"Trusteeship in American Business"* with the attempt to direct the slender investments of the poor, the widow and the orphan, away from the confidence man, the dishonest lawyers, or trust companies or banks, and away from the honest but uninformed adviser of the widow and orphan.

'Attack on America'

THE *Washington Post* on Christmas Eve, 1939, announced the serial publication of Colonel Ared White's fictional story advertised as based on facts. "White House Bombed! President Killed! Texas Invaded! Panama Canal Blown Up! Pacific Coast Abandoned to Enemy!" and "It can happen here!" These are the scare heads used to sell a book.

The final paragraph of the advertisement reads, "This account of spies, battles, and adventure would be a story packed with thrills at any time. Right now it has a double interest for every American."

Why has this a double interest for every American right now?

It is timed to parallel the debate in Congress on military appropriations.

It is, seemingly, pure propaganda to scare the people of America.

It is, wittingly or unwittingly, calculated to inculcate the fear psychology.

It has its parallel in England, in Germany, in Russia, in France, in Italy and in all the nations of the world where fear of real or pretended enemies is called upon to finance vast military projects always under the name of "national defense."

For the Annual Wage

ONE OF THE handicaps of the pioneer is that he is so often alone. In the early years of our social justice campaign, the crusaders for the sixteen principles often found themselves alone. That is no longer true.

For example, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* has joined our campaign for an annual wage.

"Many people believe that high hourly wages demanded by building trades mechanics are one of the main causes of the continuing slump in the construction industry," observes the *Tribune*. "Building trades unions argue, however, that uncertain and irregular employment makes the high scale necessary to assure the mechanic a decent annual income.

"A solution to the problem which has gained wide popularity is the proposal that employers in the construction trades guarantee their workmen a certain annual wage. Presumably, the annual wage would give the workmen an income equal to or exceeding his present return under sporadic employment conditions, but since he would work steadily, would cut the high hourly wage rate."

It is apparent that the annual wage idea will have to be explored more thoroughly than it has been before it can be put into practice, the editorial cautions, but points to the field of local government employes in the building trades where the idea might be put into effect at once.

The paper makes the point that these men, although on regular employment, reap the prohibitively high hourly wage predicated on the uncertainty of employment in private industry. "Union labor," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "has overdone its efforts to make governmental agencies model employers to the extent that in many instances the effect has been to make the taxpayers model suckers."

Thus, through the back door of costly experience, Chicago comes to a consideration that we have been shouting from the house-tops.

Overheard at the gate of a Detroit factory: "Whatdaya mean, an annual wage? Think I want to wait a year for *my* money?" Who said, there wasn't a field for SOCIAL JUSTICE salesmen?

* * *

Only two of some 78 Czechoslovakian "experts" imported by the $300-million Bata shoe industry will be permitted to remain as "instructors" in its American factory. It seems the United States immigration service has decided that the ranks of American unemployed can furnish all the skilled "experts" Bata may require.

* * *

Now that the hardy Finns have turned back the invading Russians at several points, we can look for propagandist charges of Finnish "aggression against Soviet Russia."

* * *

Add to our permanent file of familiar headlines: "Ex-Red Tells All."

* * *

Howard Rushmore, motion picture critic of the Communist *Daily Worker*, who resigned rather than denounce *"Gone With the Wind"* on orders of his Red bosses, now tells his story in the Hearst papers. It seems that Ben Davis, Negro member of the board, ruled that the film review must not "give the idea that anything in the South is noble or decent." Mr. Rushmore, who is descended from a Confederate general, quit the Communists.

* * *

Yesterday upon the stair
I saw a boom that wasn't there.
It wasn't there again today;
I wish this boom would go away.
—Philadelphia Record.

* * *

"War profits are easy; it's beating a million-dollar munitions plant back into a plow factory that takes thought," wisely quips the *Buffalo Union and Echo.*

* * *

Joseph E. Davies, ambassador to Belgium, has been appointed to assist Secretary of State Hull. Maybe the Secretary will put him to work handling protests against the Reciprocal Trade Program. That task is becoming more than a one-man job.

* * *

If the American Student Union isn't communistic what is Earl Browder doing as speaker under their auspices?

* * *

The Henry Wallace certificate plan for giving the farmer parity prices bears more than a slight resemblance to a California nostrum entitled "Ham and Eggs."

* * *

Mr. George Whitney of J. P. Morgan and Company, told the Monopoly Committee that several bankers matched coins to decide who should head an underwriting syndicate. He failed to state where the bankers obtained the coins.

* * *

Nazi and Soviet foreign agents have developed this art of "underground" espionage to a fine point. A day before the recent earthquake in Turkey, German and Russia banks stopped all credit and began liquidating their affairs. Was this, too, an underground tip-off?

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The Story of Usury in Ancient Rome

Part III of an Historic Series on the 'Immorality of Interest'

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

THE PAGAN philosophers of ancient Rome protested against the immorality of usury and their arguments have influenced the thinking of men from that day to this.

But while the philosophers taught, the money-lender practiced his abominable trade to the destruction of the world's greatest empire.

Plato taught that usury would destroy the State as it divided the people into two classes. The poor, more numerous, would one day rise in their impoverishment against the small group of the wealthy.

Plato foresaw the vicious results of a system of interest which siphoned off the earnings of the many into the pockets of the few and bred "sedition" in the hearts of those many against the rich and powerful beneficiaries of the interest racket.

Plato taught that the usurer was despicable and in *Book V* of his *"Laws"* he would make it unlawful to repay either principal or interest on a debt.

Note how closely Plato was approaching the revealed law in its prohibition against the repayment of an interest-bearing loan.

Plato predicated his teaching not on the intrinsic immorality of interest but rather upon the extrinsic results of an evil practice to the State.

Aristotle Calls Money Sterile, Non-Productive

The great Aristotle was among the first to advance the argument that usury was a kind of sin, or evil, particularly worthy of condemnation because it brought no limit to its indulgence or consequence.

This same argument has been used frequently in respect to gambling. While intoxication may bring a headache, and other sins, disease, there is no mathematical limit in the mere acquisition of money. Aristotle emphasized that the usurer, unlimited in money-making, practiced an unnatural act subject to the severest condemnation.

Says Aristotle, *"But the most hated sort of money-making, and with the greatest reason, is usury, which makes a gain out of money itself and not from the natural use of it—for money was intended merely for exchange, not for increase at interest. And this term 'interest,' which implies the birth of money from money, is applied to the breeding of money, because the offspring resembles the parent. Wherefore, of all modes of money-making, this is the most unnatural."* (*Aristotle, Politics, Bk. I.*)

So Aristotle argued that metal was barren and money sterile. There was no generating increase as with cattle. He who put out coins expecting an increase must of necessity expect some illegitimates to return.

Aristotle was not opposed to money-making. *"The art of money-making out of fruits and animals is always natural,"* he wrote.

Here he is striking at the root foundation of usury. Here the productive and non-productive loan are distinguished.

Cicero had Cato placing usury on a level with homicide. (*De Officiis II, XXV.*)

Seneca declared that the usurer sold "time" for certainly the loan could not increase. (*De Officiis VII, X.*)

Plutarch advised men not to borrow at interest. Of the usurer he said: *"They say that rabbits at the same time suckle one leveret, are ready to bring forth another and conceive a third; but the usuries of these barbarous and wicked usurers, bring forth before they conceive, for at the very delivery of their money they immediately ask it back, taking it up at the same moment they lay it down, and letting out again to interest that which they have received for the use of what they had lent. So they laugh at those natural philosophers who hold that nothing can be made out of nothing and of that which had no existence. With them usury is made and engendered of that which neither is or ever was."*

These then were the teachings of the pagan philosophers of ancient Rome.

Pagan Laws Gave Creditor Debtor's Person

In practice the story was slightly different.

Seneca ruined Britain with usury.

Brutus, "the honest," charged 48 per cent as he invested his capital in Cyprus.

Cicero realized 2,200,000 *sestercia* in less than two months out of usurious loans.

The Roman debtor laws were harsh laws giving the creditor power over the person as well as the property of the debtor.

In 450 B.C. the *"Law of the Twelve Tables"* provided that the debtor was given thirty days to settle a debt admittedly due. Then he could be seized for non-payment and could be exposed three times in the market place where the charitable might have compassion on him. On the sixtieth day the sentence of "addiction" was pronounced. The debtor would then be sold as a slave or suffer the death penalty at the option of the creditor or he could work out the debt under the direction of the creditor.

The typical legal interest at Rome was 12 per cent, reduced some say to 10 per cent by the *Twelve Tables.* Later, in 347 B.C., this was reduced to 5 per cent and in 342 B.C. forbidden by the Genucian Law.

Justinian fixed the interest rate at 6 per cent. (*De Usuris IV, 32.*)

The Genucian Law became such a dead letter that when Asellio attempted its enforcement against the usurers, Lucius Cassius led the money-lenders against him and they assassinated Asellio in front of the Temple of Concord in 89 B.C.

Julius Caesar gave the first practical debtor relief. He limited liability to the property of the debtor. The debtor, by surrender of all his property, was released from his obligations. This was simply the principle of the Bankrutpcy Act which has come down to us.

Yet Caesar's law was flouted. Four centuries later the private money-lender had a jail or lock-up as an annex to his home.

In Rome, while one per cent a month was recognized as the legal rate, in the provinces, extortion was the order of the day.

In Cyprus, Brutus was charging 48 per cent; in Sicily, Verres 24 per cent and in Gaul, the money-lender was placed under the patronage of the Roman God, Mercury, patron of thieves.

The Empire fell. Of the historic causes for that fall the historian is generally clear and specific.

All the causes generally named had their certain contributions.

Unpayable Interest Means Death to State

Yet when poverty is mentioned, let the followers of the principles of Social Justice remember that it was a poverty induced by two things, taxation and interest.

Six per cent doubles itself in twelve years! Twelve per cent was the legal rate in Rome in the closing centuries. That is *unpayable interest.* Twenty-four per cent was instanced in Sicily; forty-eight per cent in Cyprus, while in Gaul, we repeat, the usurer was under the patronage of the patron of thieves.

Rome fell. Where usury is practiced in ancient or modern days one of three things may be expected: The first, widespread bankruptcy; the second, repudiation, and the third, death to the State.

Thirteen centuries after the fall of Rome, an Anglican minister was to say to both Houses of Parliament: "It may please God still to increase the poor until they swallow up the rich who devoured them."

Athens had its revelation that placed the Wise Solon in power and that Grecian State was saved by the abolition of interest. Rome retained the usurers. The Roman Empire fell a victim of many things more prominent of which were taxes and usury.

Let the Solons of America read history carefully and not let the State die a victim of the mathematical geometrical progression.

Causes of Modern War

Cause III—Militarism

THE THIRD great cause for war we may define as Militarism and, of course, include in the generic term all exaggerated preparations for hypothetical wars.

Readers will recall the days when the press of America protested militarism and navalism throughout Europe. Between the years 1904 and 1908 the British navy had been reorganized and strengthened by Sir John Fisher, while the German navy was just beginning to grow in power.

Great Britain acknowledgedly was supreme on the seas and her approach to Germany on naval limitations was recognized as the same old appeal to *status quo* that the superior always urges against the inferior.

The second Hague Conference was called in 1907. The navy laws of Germany in 1898 and 1900 laid the foundations for a strong German navy. Germany, of course, argued that her fleet should be comparable to her growing commerce and her growing colonial interests. She also argued that she must be strong enough to protect herself against a blockade from food and raw materials in case of war. Behind these arguments Germany wanted a navy to back up diplomatic arguments in a struggle for colonial and commercial advantages under the economic imperialism principles which we discussed last week.

In 1904 had come the great change. England had introduced the dreadnaught. This obsoleted all former types of naval armament. Germany commenced to build dreadnaughts. English superiority on the high seas was threatened.

England authorized the laying down by 1908 of 12 dreadnaughts, Germany of 9. This was the ratio of 4 to 3. Of the obsoleted types, England had 63 to Germany's 26. Roughly this is the ratio of 7 to 3.

Staff Superiority Peril to Civil Nation

While America was criticizing the militarism of Europe, England was stepping into the next phase of militarism, the recognition of staff superiority to civilian inferiority. This is one of the most dangerous psychological moments in the history of nations.

If there is anything in our reputed historic institutions, the superiority of the civil over the military is a recurrent fact in both British and American constitutional history. We recognized that principle when we made a President, in his civilian capacity under our Constitution, commander-in-chief of our Army and Navy.

We remember when the great Theodore Roosevelt was criticized up and down this land for wearing a pair of khaki pants when he visited the military camp at Pine Plains, N. Y.

America Repeating Former Experience

The change is coming in America today as it came in Britain and Germany between 1904 and 1908, when under the pretense and guise of defense—national defense, the umbrella of militarism — members of both Houses of Congress listen in awed respect to what "General Necessity" or "Major Cement" are demanding in armament bills. Once more we are aping the militarism of 30 years ago.

Militarism enters its third phase when the tacticians of one nation decide upon a potential enemy and work out a system of defense or attack in conjunction with a hypothetically friendly power. It is this joint collaboration that breeds the pooling of intelligence services, the trading of military secrets, and the resultant basis for propaganda — all leading, not to secret alliances, for they are within other provinces, but to what Sir Edward Grey once called "conversations," needing no expressions in treaty, yet so deeply involving a nation that in the event of war so-called "honor"—God save the mark — leads nations into conflict they never dreamed of.

Compounded Annually

TO THE EDITOR:

Referring to your article on page 7 on the subject "Interest," I beg to call attention to a possible typographical error in your article.

The table is headed "Simple Interest (not Compound)." Likewise, in the body of your article mention is made that "simple interest increases in geometric proportions."

As Simple Interest is only the interest computed on the original principal alone, whereas Compound Interest is the interest that accrues when that of each year (if compounded annually) is added to the principal and the interest for each year computed on the whole as a new principal, the statement in the body of your letter and the tabulation cannot refer to Simple Interest.

Simple Interest on one cent computed at 6 per cent annually for 1938 years is $1.16. This calculation can be made very quickly when one recalls that 6 per cent simple interest is another way of saying that the total interest for one hundred years is six times the principal.

This letter is being written so promptly in order to permit you to correct typographical error before next issue of publication.

Wishing you and your staff a very Happy and Blessed Christmas, I remain,

—G. R. Meade

Chicago, Ill.

You are correct, Mr. G. R. M. The interest of the table is compounded annually.

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Canada Eased Into State Socialism

Under Guise of War Emergency, Financiers Control Activity of Dominion

OTTAWA, ONTARIO — The Canadian government, in its transition to a war-time economy, has adopted controls that parallel those of the dictator States of Europe.

The "dynamo," strange to say, is not in the Dominion itself, but is the privately-owned Bank of England, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street!" The decrees are issued by the Bank of Canada, also privately-owned, while the orders are executed through the all-powerful Federal Exchange Control Board. This board is invested with the powers of dictatorship, while it carefully eases the Canadian people into State Socialism.

At the same time, the Dominion of Canada has become an Empire powerhouse—an industrial nerve center—supplying essential war materials for the mother country. The five main arteries are coal, minerals, wheat, munitions, and airplanes.

Board in Control of Canadian Life

The Foreign Exchange Control Board virtually governs every phase of life in Canada through a complex and highly efficient licensing system. This licensing system is comparable to the old N.R.A. in America, geared to war-time needs.

In addition, the F.E.C.B. has set up a War-Time Prices and Trades Board to practically control all industrial life in Canada. All who do not cooperate may be prosecuted. Further powers permit the rationing of commodities where supplies are deficient.

The twelve big banking systems of Canada, operating under charter from the government, are deputized to see that the regulations of the F.E.C.B. are rigidly enforced. In simple language, this means the banks can hold up credit requirements and throw into bankruptcy anybody who dares to defy the powers that direct the financial life of Canada.

Transportation and Coal Control Sample

An example of how very effective this licensing system can be, is seen in the coal industry. At present, supplies of British anthracite in the Dominion are adequate and domestic mining is up to the need. But transportation of the coal is as vital, if not more important, than the mining. The F.E.C.B. has set up a Ship Licensing Board which can control all shipping of Canadian registry. The Coal Administrator of the War-Time Prices and Trades Board will confer with the Ship Board concerning the amount of bottoms needed to get Canadian mined coal to its destination.

Moreover, every retail dealer of coal in Canada must have a license as of December 1 from the Coal Administrator; and consumers who buy their coal from any source other than a licensed dealer also must take out a license. Naturally, the consumers in most cases will buy from the licensed dealer rather than go to the trouble and expense of buying a license. The F.E.C.B. can withhold licenses from those dealers who refuse to comply with their instructions, and thus, they are frozen out of business.

To make sure nothing is overlooked, the Coal Administrator is advised by a technical unit, known as the Dominion Fuel Board, a carry-over from peace time, which is well-informed concerning the activities of the coal industry.

State Socialism Under War Emergency

This complete arrangement over one of the key resources in Canada gives one a faint idea of what State Socialism can mean. The entire activity of an industry is subject to the government and the government, in the last analysis, is the Bankers who dictate the policies of government. The men who issue the decrees are appointees, not elected by the people, but puppets of the bankers.

The F.E.C.B., furthermore, has taken over control of all exports of metals including nickel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, ferro-alloys, asbestos, and scrap metals. Canada produced 89 per cent of the world's nickel in 1937, and 58 per cent of the asbestos, more than 50 per cent of the platinum metals, 12 per cent of the gold—by far the most important metal from the standpoint of value of production—11 per cent of the lead, 10 per cent of both copper and zinc, and 8.5 per cent of the silver.

In other words, Canada ranked first among all countries as a producer of nickel, asbestos, platinum metals and radium, third in silver and zinc, and fourth in gold, copper and lead. Practically all the output of these materials has already been purchased in advance by the Bank of England and they are all geared up on the same basis as the coal industry, taking orders or else they can go into bankruptcy.

The War-Time Prices and Trades Board, which is only a subsidiary of the F.E.C.B., has designated administrators for other commodities such as wool, sugar, leather, and others.

British Empire Strangles Wheat Farmer

The huge Canadian wheat supply is the very life of the Dominion and here we have State Socialism at its worst. T. A. Crerar, Canadian Resources Minister, has been in London for some time, trying to reach a satisfactory solution.

The facts are that Canadian elevators are bursting with the largest volume of wheat they have ever had to hold so late in the year, estimated at half a billion bushels. Canada only requires 130-million bushels; 40-million have been sold, with an unsold export surplus of 415-million bushels.

You say what is wrong with England taking the surplus? Well, believe it or not, England is obtaining most of its supplies from cheaper sources, such as the Argentine and the Balkans, and has been leaving Canada's higher grade and also higher priced wheat to accumulate!

The British government, operating through the Bank of England, is willing to divert its buying of wheat to Canada, but only if the Canadian government takes over all of Canada's wheat itself through the Wheat Board, which is also controlled by the F.E.C.B. and here is the joker: Close the Winnipeg Grain Exchange! So far the wheat growers of Canada have refused to accede to these exorbitant demands, so the wheat just sits and rots.

Manitoba Forbidden to Complete Barter Deal

Surely, if ever the dead hand of the international financier is effective, it is in the wheat *impasse* now facing Canadian producers. Last July, John Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba, one of Canada's great wheat provinces, went to Ottawa to complete negotiations on a barter basis for the transfer of 10-million bushels of wheat to Germany in exchange for electrical equipment and sugar-plant machinery. The deal was never completed. Even before the war broke out in September, it was reported that the Bank of Canada had threatened to dump Canadian bonds of the province if it went ahead!

Mr. Bracken said he felt justified because the English government was purchasing Roumanian wheat to prevent the Germans from buying it, while Canadian wheat was rotting in the elevators. Now that the Balkan wheat has all been bought up, England is buying from the Argentine to prevent Germany from getting it. Now that they are at war, they know Germany will not get Canada's wheat.

Thus State Socialism, operating through the financiers, permits the fruits of the field to rot while they gamble, for revenge or profit, and the peoples of the world are denied the world's surplus crops.

Same Controls Over Arms and Planes

The making of munitions is among the big jobs of Canada. Canada is supplying nearly 60 per cent of the shells while the United States is being kept as a "reserve store for general munition orders," according to Minister of Supply Leslie Burgin. An idea of the extent to which Canada is being counted on can be seen from orders issued by the Director General of Munitions, who has had a whole corps of military experts engaged in exhaustive surveys of English munition plants. The same rigid controls have been set up in this industry as in the others and everything is geared on a war-time basis to increase the efficiency of destruction.

In the airplane industry, which is split up among the Big Five: Canadian Vickers, Fairchild Aircraft, Canadian Car and Foundry, Fleet Aircraft, and Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, the same war-time controls have been put into effect.

In addition, Great Britain will lean heavily on the Dominion of Canada for the training of pilots. The original plan called for an expenditure of some $700-million, 50 per cent to be borne by Canada; Australia and New Zealand each standing 25 per cent, calling for 100 airdromes. However, when the planners got down to actualities, it was found that the air scheme was a bit too ambitious. The original 25,000 empire pilots will be scaled down, and 15 municipal landing fields are to be requisitioned, plus about 30 Trans-Canadian airdromes.

Canada has only been at war since September, but the people feel the firm hand of the international financier operating through War-Time Control Boards. They are being eased into State Socialism under the guise of war, and will feel its effects increasingly as the war-geared machinery perfects itself.

Trotzkyites Now Forced to Oppose Own Policies in Hands of Czar Stalin

THE SOVIET invasion of Finland, following in short order the Red army's march into the disintegrating Polish State, reflects a paradoxical reversal of policy by the Communist leadership—a return to the form of Bolshevism advocated by Leon Trotzky, while Trotzky, himself, is still in exile and in declared opposition to Stalin and all his works.

Following the October revolution which overwhelmed the liberal Menshevist regime of Kerensky, Commissar of War Trotzky led expeditions against both Poland and Finland, which bore a grotesque resemblance to the current adventures of the Red army—save that the latter have met with far more success than those led by Comrade Trotzky.

Like Mohammed, Trotzky proposed the propagation of the new Bolshevist faith by fire and sword. This policy, although it faltered when the ill-equipped armies of the Comintern met the trained forces of Baron Mannerheim and Marshal Pilsudski, was miraculously successful in the Ukraine and in the Asiatic provinces.

Stalin's Jealousy Exiled Comrade Trotzky

When Lenin died in 1924, or possibly even earlier, when he was still bedridden with a paralytic stroke, a smouldering enmity developed between Leon Trotzky, the revolutionary internationalist, and Josef Stalin, the revolutionary nationalist. Although in 1918 Stalin had given Trotzky complete credit for the success of the insurrection in Petrograd, in 1924, shortly after the demise of Lenin, he declared, "Comrade Trotzky played no particular role either in the Party or the October insurrection." This marked the first open assault on the Commissar of War by the future dictator.

In 1925, Trotzky was dismissed from his post as military chieftain. Shortly afterward he was ejected from the Politburo of the Communist Party, which was the actual ruling body in the Soviet State. In 1927, he was expelled from the Party and was sent on a wild goose chase to Turkestan where he remained a year.

Even in Turkestan Trotzky carried on as leader of the so-called Leninist-Bolshevist Opposition, transmitting his criticisms of Dictator Stalin to the other comrades through letters and manuscripts delivered directly to the Comintern at Moscow by his numerous secretaries. Stalin had not yet "liquidated" other members of the Opposition, several of whom remained in the Politburo.

Early in 1929, an agent of the O.G.P.U. proceeded to Alma-Ata, the village in Turkestan where Trotzky had taken up residence, and informed the ex-commissar that it was essential he abandon all political activities, including his writings. Trotzky demurred. He informed Stalin's agent: "Only treacherous bureaucrats can ask such things from a revolutionary, only renegades can act in such a way." A week later he was packed off to Turkey, where he remained in exile for nearly five years, after which he was shifted to France, Norway and Mexico successively.

Popular Front Proves a 'Flop'

Trotzky's ultra-internationalism followed its creator into the political dog-house so far as Russia was concerned. No further aggression was attempted by the Red army, and the "popular front" ideology replaced the more virulent Leninist-Bolshevism.

To appreciate the extent of the final collapse of the popular front

(Continued on Page 17)

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Some Impressions of the New Spain

An American Bishop Reports on Results of His Own Investigation

By the Most Rev.
JOHN MARK GANNON
(Bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania)

From the magazine *Spain*

THE one general but definitely positive conclusion I brought out of Spain is the complete and hopeless failure of the Reds to destroy Christianity and the Spanish Church. You might more easily draw the blood from the veins of an athlete and expect him to win the race than to blot out of Spanish life Christian practice and the comforts and Sacraments and liturgy of the Catholic Church.

The renascence of Christian religious fervor and practice, reborn out of the martyrdom of the Spanish people by the merciless cruel and often fiendish assaults of the Reds, is inspiring. Here you face the old Christian mystery of the martyr making saints, but multiplied by millions. Nationalist Spain is today exalted by some intangible religious spirit.

As Francis McCullagh reported in his book:

The Reds over-reached themselves. Instead of paralyzing they stimulated. The Russian experts in revolution had taught them that terrorism always succeeds, and is soon forgotten; that Litvinov is now an honored guest in aristocratic English homes. But those Russian specialists were wrong on two important points. They had assumed that the Spaniard would react to terror like the Slav, and the Catholic like the Byzantine. But the Spaniard is quite different from the Muscovite, and the Catholic belongs to a Church which is very different from the helpless and apathetic Church of Russia. The Spanish Catholics were not frightened by the foul and cruel murders which deprived them of their wisest and gentlest counsellors; on the contrary, they were strengthened, for many of those victims died like veritable saints of God, and the Catholic Army now sees them standing outside the limits of space and time, immortal, invulnerable, far more potent than they were on earth, interceding, assisting, encouraging, from the Courts of Infinite Wisdom and Infinite Strength.

American Bishop Makes Own Investigation

My visit to Spain was for the single purpose of clearing my mind exclusively on the question of Christianity and the Church. Politics and what concerned the functions of the State hadn't the slightest interest to me. An enormous amount of information on Spain and its civil war has been spread before the American people during the past two years by the press. Much of it has been the honest and costly effort of an honorable press to get the facts and divulge them to the public. Naturally, in so bitter a struggle, there has crept into the news a large amount of propaganda, that is, false or colored information to sway the American public opinion in favor of one side or the other. Before entering Spain, I purged my mind, as far as possible, from all such information, from all politics or partisanship. My visit was the kindly one of a Christian Churchman, seeking the truth about the Christianity of Spain and the attitude and procedure of the Church in this crisis.

A great deal of the false Red propaganda pivoted around the idea of money. Stories were spread far and wide that the Spanish bishops and clergy were rich, that religious orders were immensely wealthy, that the Church controlled the wealth of Spain, and many other such extreme statements. In the matter of money and wealth, I found the Church of Spain exactly like the Church of England and the United States of America. It controlled Church and school property, colleges, hospitals, orphan asylums, all the various works of charity and education precisely as any church, Protestant, Jewish or Catholic, in the United States. In some instances, like colleges and hospitals, small endowments, certain funds and bequests, designated by law and testament were attached to the institutions but were for the students and the sick much in the same manner as in the United States.

'Wealth of Church' a Widespread Libel

How unfair it would be to expose Harvard University to criticism and attack because it holds in its treasury the fabulous sum of one hundred million dollars in gold bonds as endowment and trust funds. If Harvard in one century has accumulated a hundred million reserve, naturally a university like Salamanca, with seven centuries of existence, ought to have accumulated a few dollars reserve. However, all the endowments of all the universities, colleges, hospitals and asylums of Spain combined never had in their most prosperous days an accumulated endowment equal to that of Harvard. A number of Americans have been grossly misinformed about the wealth of the Spanish Church.

At the present time, the bishops and clergy depend totally on the free-will offerings of the parishioners. There are no fixed salaries such as the Protestant and Catholic clergy of the United States enjoy. They live close to their people, and exactly like their people, and, while not in great comfort and not in abject want, they live exclusively by the Altar according to the injunction of the Bible. I passed through, and in some cases, visited over a hundred small towns to observe the daily life of the priest and the people. Spain, you know, has only two large cities, Barcelona and Madrid. Valencia is a comparatively small city. All the rest of Spain is spread out in hundreds of small villages. You meet one every two or three miles — always the venerable old parish church rising above the cluster of homes. Always the priest is there with the people day and night. In 1935 there were 7,401 young men in the seminaries; of those, 7,280 had nothing, or next to nothing. That is to say, they were peasants' or workmen's sons, that they were therefore identified with the masses of the people among whom they were to spend their lives. The Church of Spain is a most popular institution where an impoverished clergy works among the impoverished people from whom they come.

Found Spanish a Devout People

And what is their work? What did I find the parish priests of Spain doing? Outside their private devotions I found them giving to the people opportunities of worship, of that Sacramental worship which made the Presence of the Saviour a living reality amongst them, and which afforded them the graces and support they needed on the occasions of birth, of marriage, and of death. At times a procession or a festival moved the people to unusual fervor. Every evening without exception as late as 8 o'clock the bells would ring, the church would soon fill to the door with tired but devout people, while the priest would rise in their midst and say with them the evening prayers.

I shall never forget the warmth of devotion and the quiet spirituality of these Spanish people. Though it sounds strange in view of current atrocities, perhaps no country in the world is so fervently Catholic as Spain. We cannot escape the fact that in no other country are the ministrations of worship so well attended and the clergy so generally successful in attracting such vast numbers to their influence. The very success of the Spanish priests has probably been the reason for so much hatred and bitter animosity toward them today.

But to return to the imaginary money and wealth of the clergy, vicious Red propaganda by which the American picture of the Spanish Church has been blurred, it may be enlightening to learn the real facts about the income of Spanish bishops and clergy before the war broke out. None of the clergy had been highly paid. At the present time, they are without any fixed income but live by the free offerings of the parishioners. In 1935, however, they enjoyed a fixed salary. For the sake of comparison, let me say that while in England at the present time the Anglican bishops receive from $15,000 to $45,000 a year, the Primate Cardinal of Spain received less than $4,500 a year. The Spanish bishops received $2,500 a year, and the Spanish parish priests received $150 a year. The parish priest received about half that of the village schoolmaster. Outside the parish clergy, the religious orders, vowed to poverty, chastity, and obedience, received their support from farm lands adjacent to their institutions and the offerings of their students and the general public.

Outside of Madrid and Barcelona, Spain has no large cities; Valencia is a comparatively small city. As for the rest of Spain, it is made up of many villages each dominated by its local church. The accompanying view of a Spanish mountain village is typical.

Auto for Priests Out of Question

I have often seen the word "priest-ridden" loosely used by certain careless authors and editors in writing about Spain. Let us look at the facts. In a population of about 24,500,000, the number of Spanish parish priests is roughly 20,000, that is, before the war and the slaughter there was one parish priest to every 1,200 Spaniards. The proportion of religious vocations is very much larger in the Catholic populations of England, Ireland, Canada, and the United States. A similar proportion holds true for the number of nuns. I am acquainted with the living conditions of the clergy in all the above-mentioned countries, and I find by comparison the living conditions of the Spanish clergy the poorest, simplest and the most modest of all. His daily food, his bed and library, his clothes and bodily comforts are poorer than any national clergy, either Protestant or Catholic, I know. In comparison with the poor Spanish priests, the living of the English and American Protestant and Catholic clergy is luxurious.

On inquiry I could not find one parish priest of Spain who owned an automobile or ever dreamed of owning one; who regularly got a vacation or was accustomed to travel or spending a night away from his people. In simple justice to these humble, plain-living Spanish parish priests, I must frankly conclude that Spain was not "priest-ridden." This word came out of England years ago when the wells of history were poisoned, and it persists in cropping out even in our enlightened day by thoughtless writers. The great pity today is that the fatal word "priest-ridden" can never be applied to Spain again at least for a century. Communist

(Continued on Page 17)

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'FORWARD AMERICA' CONT

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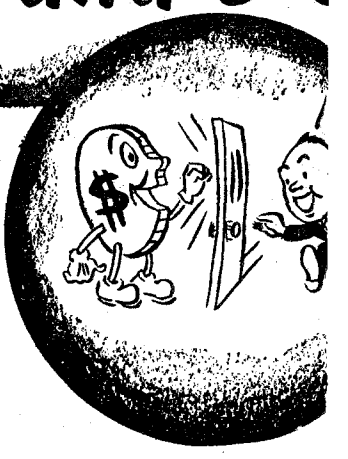

The question before your house today is: Have you entered the great *"FORWARD AMERICA" Contest* of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine?

Of course, you're right in time this week—but you know as well as we do that an early start should assure greater success.

Eight wondrously handsome, brand new, 1940-model automobiles. A Grand Prize of a $2,995.00 Cadillac! A Second Prize of a $2,245.00 Chrysler! A Third Prize of a sleek $1,483.00 Lincoln-Zephyr! A Fourth Prize of a gorgeous $1,440.00 La Salle! A Fifth Prize of a snaky $1,152.00 Pontiac! A Sixth Prize of a $985.00 De Soto Custom! A Seventh Prize of an $805.00 Plymouth De Luxe! An Eighth Prize of a $777.00 Ford! A Ninth Prize of $500.00 in cash! One hundred grand cash prizes over and above these! Twenty-seven special cash prizes totalling $1,000.00.

Now, the twofold purpose of the *"FORWARD AMERICA" Contest* should have a powerful appeal for every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

You are aware that the proceeds of our subscriptions, after all costs are paid, go directly into the Broadcasting Fund with which Father Coughlin is enabled to deliver his weekly broadcasts from Royal Oak.

You know that SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine has no advertising revenue whatsoever, though many large firms have sought to advertise in its pages.

You realize fully how necessary are Father Coughlin's weekly discourses in the crisis through which our country is passing.

You Render a Service

Knowing these things, you can see how valuable is the service you will render Father Coughlin and the cause of SOCIAL JUSTICE by entering the Contest now—and persevering to the very end.

The second purpose we must achieve is to drive the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE to the mark of 500,000 by Spring of this year.

In order to do this we must have the co-operation of you, now reading these lines, and every supporter of Father Coughlin.

Therefore, enter the Contest today.

Remember the prizes and all awarded on the basis of votes obta tions — and all awards will be ABSOLUTELY FREE.

It costs you not one dime to er the Nomination Blank at the foot it to the "Contest Manager." Imr credited with 5,000 votes.

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If convenient, send in your fir tion with the "Start Off" Subscript in, and your remittance of $3.00

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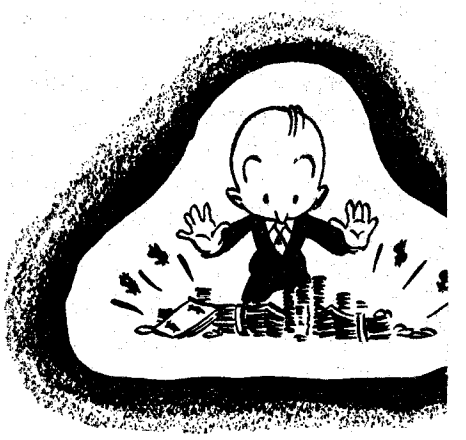

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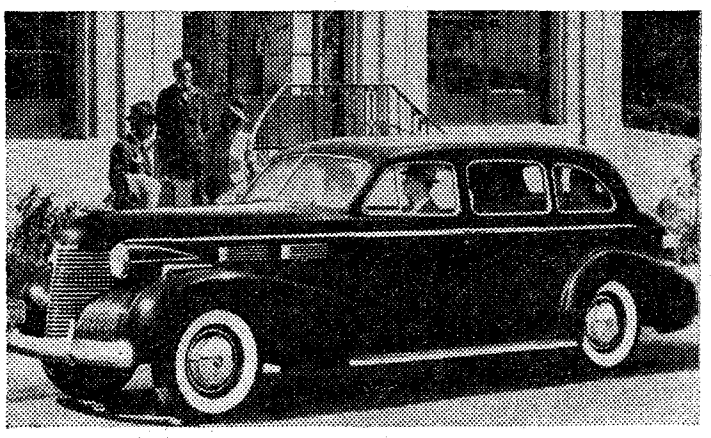
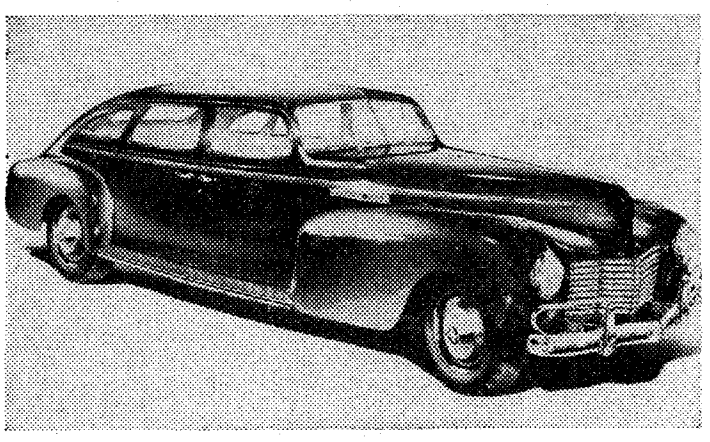


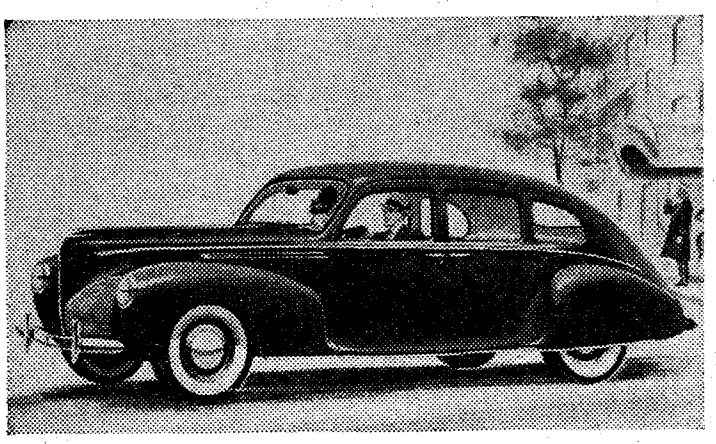
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



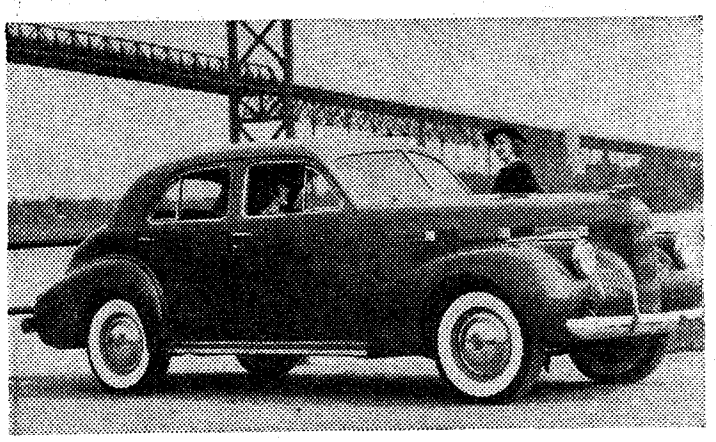
Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE



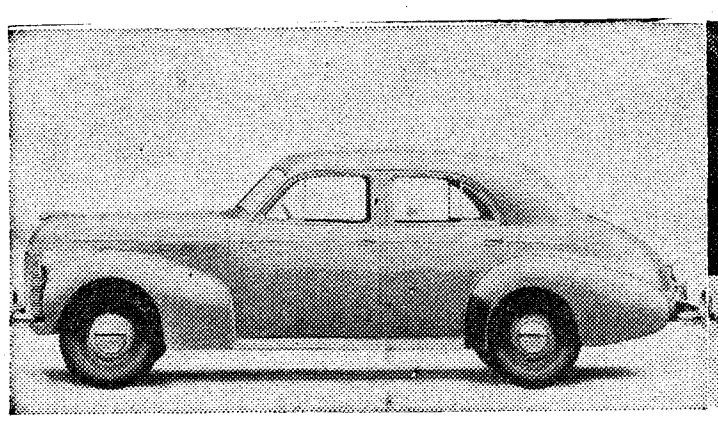
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

FOURTH PRIZE



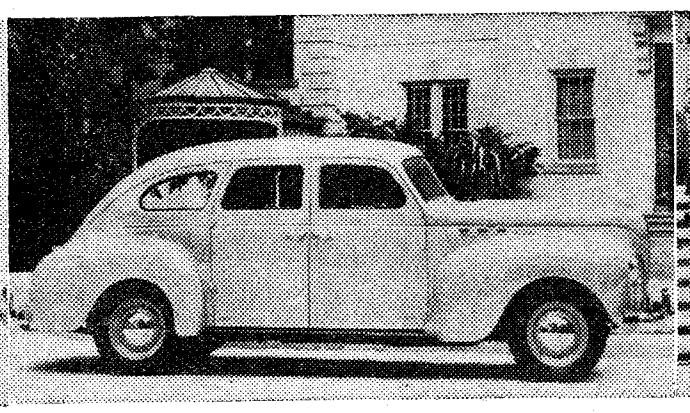
La Salle 52 Special

FIFTH PRIZE



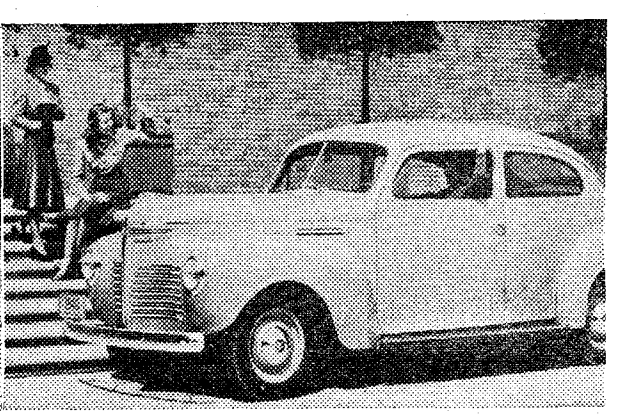
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

SIXTH PRIZE



De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

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ash, check or

money order. This will mean 20,000 additional Bonus Votes for you, in addition to the votes on Regular Schedule.

Whether or not you send in your initial subscription right now, be sure to fill out and send in your Nomination Blank.

Immediately this is received you will be sent all materials and instructions you need.

Of course, send in your initial or "start off" subscription as soon as possible so as to get the 20,000 extra votes.

Now, that's all there is for you to do. Get in early—TODAY—so as to take advantage of the large Bonus Vote schedule which obtains for the First Period of the Contest from now until March 4. (See Schedule of Regular Votes.)

Organize your friends at once. As soon as you have sent your Nomination Coupon to the "Contest Manager" get them on the phone. Tell them you're in and ask them for all the support they can give you.

Let's go—NOW.

OO IN CASH AWARDS!

The Ninth Prize in the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest is $500.00.

There will be 100 Grand Cash Prizes totalling $1,618.00 ranging from $150.00 downwards.

Over and above these, 27 Special Cash Prizes totalling $1,000.00 will be distributed during the progress of the Contest to those who turn in the largest number of subscriptions or the highest amount of subscription money during period to be stated later.

So you s there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, among the army of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers who cannot, with a little work among friends in spare time, "land in the money." But—

IT IS IMPORTANT TO START EARLY!

Count Them Over!

GRAND PRIZE	**$2,995.00**
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	**2,245.00**
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	**1,483.00**
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	**1,440.00**
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	**1,152.00**
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	**985.00**
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	**805.00**
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	**777.00**
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	**500.00**
100 Grand Cash Prizes	**1,618.00**
27 Special Cash Prizes	**1,000.00**
Total of Awards	**$15,000.00**

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

***On Prepaid Subscriptions to* SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscrptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

RULES *of the Contest*

1. Open to any person more than 16 years of age, except employes of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, their families or close relatives. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere and may be assisted by any person. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest.

3. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

4. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Coupons and free votes.

5. A *new* subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the Contest was announced. Votes are issued subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

6. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants, or any other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the Contest management.

7. All Contestants are held responsible for all moneys collected. They must remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals or on demand to the Contest Department.

8. Prizes are to be delivered in Detroit, Michigan, to winners without cost as soon as the official judges announce the results of the Contest. In case of ties duplicate prizes or their equivalent will be awarded.

9. The management reserves the right to place additional prizes on the list.

10. The Contest opens on January 1, 1940, and closes April 15.

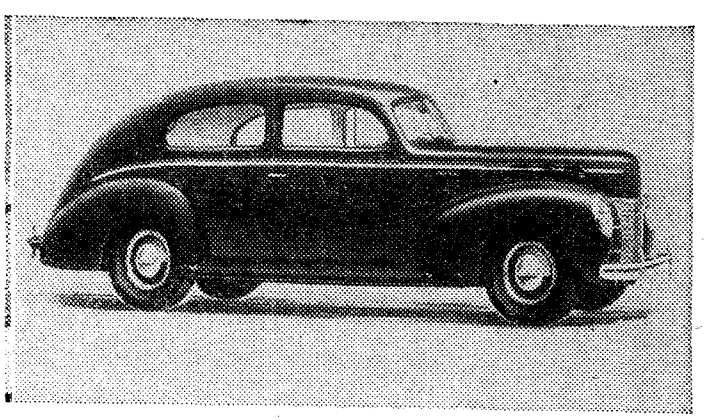
11. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

12. In event of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publishers nor the Contest Management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction of the same.

13. By entering the Contest, a Contestant agrees to accept the decisions of the Contest Management and official judges as final.

s *All Correspondence to*
AGER', *Social Justice*
)ak, Michigan

EIGHTH PRIZE



Ford Tudor De Luxe

THESE COUPONS CAN BE YOUR TICKETS TO VICTORY

'Start Off" SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

*Name of Subscriber*_____

Address _____

*City or Town*_____

State _____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

*My Name is*_____

*My Address is*_____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

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The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR.

Congress Learns From Experiments

By HON. CHARLES L. GIFFORD
Representative from Massachusetts

FORMER COMPTROLLER General John R. McCarl says that Congress must have learned from so many futile experiments. He wrote as follows:

"We cannot make everybody rich and happy by law.

"We cannot tax our way to needed reforms and improvements.

"We cannot borrow our way to prosperity

"We cannot build an enduring social security on the quicksands of public debt.

"We cannot succeed in self-government by building government up—and let us down.

"We cannot induce frugality, self-respect, or self-reliance by providing dole instead of opportunity.

"We cannot rob the country of money, tax our people white, and expect jobs to increase or pay envelopes to expand.

"We have learned that cannot be done.

"We cannot expect our youth to be filled with hope when it can see action in nothing but government—or wildly patriotic when its expectancy is a yoke of debt.

"Government spending on public buildings, or publicly-owned facilities which may in some measure add to the national wealth but not to that by which we live and grow—wheel-turning national income."

We cannot spend ourselves into prosperity. We are being frightened into voting large sums for national defense. We should inquire into that most carefully

There is tremendous latent consuming power in the homes of America. The only trouble is that the people do not have the money with which to express that consuming power and to become an active part of the market. Our job in this Congress is to work out a way in which that can be done, and to do this without a continuously mounting national debt.

Paying Interest on Own Credit

By HON. H. JERRY VOORHIS
Representative from California

THERE ARE two times when I believe that the Government of the United States should not pay interest when it utilizes its own credit. The first of those times is when the Government of the United States is lending money on adequate security. As a matter of fact, no private bank has to sell bonds in order to make a loan on adequate security. What happens when a farmer comes into a private bank with a mortgage on which he wants to borrow, is that the banker loans on the borrower's security, creates a deposit to make the loan.

I see no reason, therefore, why the R.F.C., the Home Owners' Loan, the United States Housing Authority, or the Farm Credit Administration should have to go out and sell Government-guaranteed obligations for bank credit before they can make a secured loan to the American people. *If we eliminate the interest on the bonds from the situation, we would then be able to lend either at a reduced rate of interest* or else we would have a handsome income to the Treasury of the United States, and a large proportion of the answer to our unbalanced budget.

The second time when I do not believe the Government should pay interest when it uses its own credit is when the Government of the United States is engaged in the task of seeing to it that the volume of actively circulating money in the nation keeps pace with the increased capacity of the nation to produce wealth. I believe this one factor is perhaps the most important single factor which has been neglected in all of our economic calculations for many years.

Take Profits From Last War

By HON. JOHN E. RANKIN
Representative from Mississippi

I HAVE BEEN urging this Congress for many years to tax the profits of the last war. If we had properly taxed the profits of the last war from the beginning, you would not be talking about a war today.

The people who are clamoring to get into another war now are the ones who got rich in the last war. Every time we report a bill to take care of the disabled veterans, a clamor goes up against it, just as you will hear a clamor go up against the one I reported from the Veterans' Committee to take care of the disabled veterans, their wives, orphans, and dependent parents, victims of the last war.

The favored interests would like to have another war—these people who got rich out of the last war. I am not interested in taking the profits out of the next war so much as I am in taking the profits out of the last war. That will do more to prevent war than anything else can do.

Business in Red for 7 Years

By HON. MILLARD E. TYDINGS
Senator from Maryland

FROM JANUARY 1, 1929, down to and including December 31, 1935, business of all kinds paid out $23,529,000,000 more than was taken in. In other words, in order to have the businesses at all, they had to be operated at a loss, and the loss for all kinds of work in America in the 7-year period was $23,529,000,000.

That was not the national, but the private contribution of all forms of endeavor in the United States to the depression, because all kinds of businesses, including agriculture, taking them as a whole, operated in the red to the extent I have mentioned in the 7-year period.

Mining and quarrying expended $2,084,000,000 more than that business took in.

Electric light, power and gas, spent $1,274,000,000 more than that business took in.

Manufacturing spent $7,146,000,000 more than manufacturing business took in.

Construction spent $1,207,000,000 more than all the construction business took in.

Communications spent $279-million more than all the communication interests took in.

Trade spent $5-billion more than all the trade in the country took in.

Finance spent $3,416,000,000 more than all the finance in the country took in.

General services, professional and otherwise, spent $2,838,000,000 more than they took in.

Miscellaneous enterprises spent $1,951,000,000 more than they took in.

They deserve more credit than they frequently get because the real facts, the real truths, are not known by the people in many cases.

Agriculture alone finally got into the black, although it was in the red for some of the seven years I have described. For the seven-year period, agriculture took in $2,843,000,000 more than it paid out. That was largely due, however, to payments made by the Federal Government to the farmers, which are included in this figure.

The businesses of the country have used up the resources they had saved during the comparatively good years preceding 1929 and more besides, in many cases, since the depression started. In the seven-year period, business has contributed about $7-billion more than has the Government of the United States to the solving and lessening of the burdens of the depression.

Jobless Youth Are Nation's Concern

By HON. JED JOHNSON
Representative from Oklahoma

I THINK WE must consider very seriously certain facts about the nation's youth, and the lack of job and educational opportunities confronting 4-million young Americans. Of the 21-million between 16 and 24 years of age, there are 5-million in schools and colleges, another 8-million are employed, 3-million are in the home or not available for gainful work.

But members should bear in mind that there are 4,300,000 totally unemployed and another 1,300,000 partially unemployed. This makes a vast group of between 4- and 6-million future citizens of this great nation either out of work entirely or spasmodically employed at part-time jobs. We must thoughtfully consider the fact that there is a net increase of 450,000 inexperienced youth each year who are adding their pressure to the labor market—200,000 more rural youth are coming of age than there are jobs available in the rural areas, and ¼-million urban youths are crowding for their place in the business and industrial life of our towns and cities.

These young people are begging for an opportunity to go back to school, to get work experience, to have a job of some kind so that their energies and talents will not deteriorate—so that they can hope for a chance to marry and have a family, and the chance to take care of that family. This is what each succeeding generation of youth feels is its inalienable right in a democracy.

Impatient With Experiments, Youth Wants Only to Work

By HON. H. STYLES BRIDGES
Senator from New Hampshire

YOUTH SCOFFS at security. It wants only an opportunity to go to work.

It is not unlikely that the boldness and the audacity of the New Dealers at first impressed the younger minds. They boasted of a great adventure upon which they were embarked. But these same younger minds are the first to see the lack of genuineness, the downright quackery that is becoming more and more clear.

To follow the New Deal journalists there has never been such a galaxy of brains as those now struggling with the commonweal at Washington. And I am prepared to admit that there has never been a group so learned in all the cunning of history. Our Washington intellectuals have obtained their master's degree in the ways and means of exploiting minds.

I have had authoritatively described to me one of the many ways they have of shaping the minds of youngsters in Soviet Russia. Several hundred boys and girls in their teens are crowded into a theater, formerly a cathedral, one of the buildings seized by the state from the church. A man appears before the curtain on the stage and ask:

"Would you children like some sweets?"

You can imagine that there would be a chorus of ayes.

"Then pray to God and let's see what He will do," the man directs.

There follows the pitiful spectacle of these hundreds of youngsters praying to God to give them some sweets.

The curtain then rises to reveal an empty stage.

The man reappears with the observation that apparently God paid no attention to their prayers.

The curtain is lowered and he suggests:

"Now, let's try Stalin, let's pray to him."

When the curtain is raised again there is an ample display of sweets.

Our intellectuals, our thinkers at Washington, my friends, have played upon minds, young and old, just as ruthlessly as this.

Oh, they aren't Communists. To even suggest that they are brings abuse from advanced thinkers all over the place, and I have no desire to set them to yelping more than is their wont. So this bowed and unlettered head will take the explanation of Mrs. Roosevelt, which, I am told, was given before 500 persons in the National Press Club at Washington. I do not purport to quote her exact words.

"I am not a Communist," she said with a laugh. "But I will say that the Communists come closer to seeking the same objectives that we are trying to attain than any other political philosophy."

I think she is right. The objectives of the Communists are to gain control over the political and economic structure of this country.

I think the plain fact is that our Washington intellectuals are not rooted in any particular form of government. They simply think in their arrogance that they have the answers to all the questions of life; and if unhampered by such annoyances as Congress and the Supreme Court and democratic processes, they will be able to erect a world of happiness and delight. That the massive minds of their European mentors have evolved naught but added grief for their people deters these big minds of ours not one whit.

We Are Making the Reds We Fear

By HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
Representative from North Dakota

ANY INTELLIGENT person knows that a farmer can no more continue in business by selling the things we eat, drink, and wear, for less than it costs him to produce them than a businessman can stay in business and sell goods for less than he pays for them. If they do, they will both become insolvent.

The 12-million unemployed, and the one farmer out of every five who lost his farm, are more dangerous to our democracy than the combined armies of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin.

We are greatly excited over communistic and un-American activities. Why should we want to destroy the Communists? We make them. We prepare the soil in which they grow. We prepare the seed bed of rags, filth, hunger, want, and all-around poverty and misery. This is the soil in which un-Americanism thrives. We attack the effect and forget all about the cause.

Dole Aid Kept Government Going

By HON. LELAND M. FORD
Representative from California

I AM NOT going to quote you many statistics, but am going to quote some figures taken from a graphic statement issued with every tax bill in Los Angeles County, giving an accounting as to how much and where we received the money to run government and what happened to that money, or, in other words, how it was spent.

This statement was sent out so that taxpayers could see what was going on in order that they might become "charity relief cost conscious" and to get their reaction. We got their reaction. Most people do not realize the relative cost of the relief program to government nor its restrictive and limiting effect upon the necessary functions of government.

The total shown here, which is the total budget of that county, is $57,715,000. Sixty per cent of this total went to charity relief—in round figures, $35-million. This was startling information not only to many officials but to our people as a whole to find that the item of charity relief had become larger, bigger, greater than the combined total of the other 53 departments of government. This graph showed that out of a tax levy of $34-million, against it for payment was $35-million for the one item of charity relief alone.

The only way that government was carried on was due to the fact that there collected in miscellaneous revenue, and was a $4½-million surplus, which we that the state government and the United States Government had given $14,600,000 to the county. In other words, it shows that if it were not for this aid received from the Federal Government the county government could not have been carried on at all under the prevailing conditions. The county tax rate has jumped from 72 cents to $1.52. This does not include the city rates.

Must Avoid Sowing Dragon's Teeth

By HON. HOMER D. ANGELL
Representative from Oregon

(Portion of Editorial from the *Portland Shopping News*)

"ON ONE POINT the mind of America is very much in accord. We do not want to grow rich on others' troubles nor profiteer upon a war-torn world. Neither do we wish to be unfair in our dealing with those powers which depend upon this land as a source of supply.

"Having thus raised a banner of fairness to others, let us be fair also to America. All war is a blow at the world. Death and depression are its teammates. The creation in this country of a huge, artificially created armaments industry to feed the guns of Europe while they belch would be a monstrous economic bubble waiting to burst.

"Europe's endless quarrels must have proved by this time that the preservation of American democracy is the primary purpose of our sense of civilization.

"Let us remember the old fable of the man who sowed dragon's teeth and reaped a crop of soldiers. America must not sow dragon's teeth by selling guns to rival powers."

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Farm and Labor

Hearing Shows C.I.O. Tie-up With Reds

Memo Citing 'Obligation to Communists' Explained as Case of Bad English

THE NEWS: Specific incidents showing the *liaison* between the National Labor Relations Board and the C.I.O., as well as the latter's tie-up with Communism, have been revealed by the House committee's investigation.

The evidence, most damaging thus far presented against the administrative body of the Wagner Act, was especially important because it was drawn from the Board's own officials and from office records.

Nathan Witt, board secretary and storm center of much criticism leveled at the agency, admitted he had advised leaders of the C.I.O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee on how to proceed in action against the Inland Steel Corporation.

Philip G. Phillips, Cincinnati regional director of the N.L.R.B., identified a memo he had written to Washington headquarters reporting that the C.I.O. wished to proceed with prosecution of a case because it owed an "obligation" to Communists.

COMMENT: These disclosures certainly do nothing to bolster contentions of the Administration that the Labor Board has been impartial in handling relations between employers and the C.I.O.

On the contrary it demonstrates that Secretary Witt, acting with authority of Chairman Madden and Board Member Edwin Smith, deliberately has baited employers into situations which would permit the board to take jurisdiction and render decisions favorable to the C.I.O.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, a member of the investigating committee, described Witt's conduct of the Inland Steel controversy as "entrapment," while his colleague, Harry N. Routzohn called it "conspiracy."

Mr. Witt readily admitted having conferred with S.W.O.C. Chairman Philip Murray and C.I.O. Counsel Lee Pressman and having advised them that "the quickest way of getting a decision" was to change their demand for bargaining rights for C.I.O. members only and demand exclusive bargaining privileges.

He told them also to ask for a written contract, and said that "Inland would probably refuse the request on the ground that collective bargaining does not require a written agreement." . . . Inland's refusal to negotiate on such a basis, he wrote in a memo to Charles Fahy, Board counsel, "would lead to a claim by the S.W.O.C. that the (Wagner) Act had been violated"

Witt's conference with Murray and Pressman occurred more than a week before a complaint was filed against Inland in June, 1937. Therefore, as brought out by Committee Counsel Edmund Toland, Witt was injecting the board into the case even before it had jurisdiction. Witt even instructed the board's Chicago attorney to draw up a complaint against the company and hold it in readiness "until charges were filed by the C.I.O."

A target of attacks by the board's newest member, William Leiserson, Witt defended his actions on the ground that many Governmental agencies proceed in similar fashion while investigating violations of the law. He refused to concede, however, that his huddle with C.I.O. leaders constituted "prejudice in their favor."

The C.I.O.'s debt to Communism was brought out by Phillips, who then promptly sought to cover up by declaring it was all a grammatical error on his part.

Writing to George Pratt, chief N.L.R.B. trial examiner, Mr. Phillips explained that in a dispute between the C.I.O. and the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, the C.I.O. wished to proceed with prosecution because it had "an obligation to the Communists." The company had discharged an employe whom Phillips knew to be an active Communist. The C.I.O. pressed for reinstatement of the man and the board complied, ordering full back pay in addition. Later, however, the decision was reversed by a Circuit Court of Appeals.

On the stand before the investigating committee Phillips said that his reference to the C.I.O.'s obligation to Communists was "merely an instance of bad English."

Legion Leader Commends Dies

THE NEWS: The greatest danger in America is the apathy of American citizens toward subversive movements which threaten to overthrow our form of government, Raymond J. Kelly, national commander of the American Legion, declared in an address at Detroit.

To combat the growing influence of these subversive groups, Kelly asserted, the Dies Committee on un-American activities should be authorized to continue its investigations. He condemned the American Youth Congress, an organization of college students, as "communistically inclined."

COMMENT: Mr. Kelly speaks for that vast army of men who a generation ago, went to war when their country called. As chosen leader of those proven Americans, his words command serious attention. Of course the Legion, or any other body which seeks to save the United States from Communism, is termed "Fascist" by the Reds and Pinks.

But this has not deterred the Legionnaires. "For 20 years," said Kelly, "the American Legion has been trying to bring the attention of the American people to the subversive activities of groups seeking to overthrow our form of Government. Not until the investigations of the Dies Committee have we been able to get anywhere. Why should any real American object to a continuation of the Dies Committee? Any real American would welcome such an investigation."

How Co-operation and Determination Beat Unemployment

THE GOVERNMENT need not pour Federal relief funds into Minersville, Pennsylvania, to keep its citizens from starving, for the citizens have lifted themselves by their own bootstraps.

Instead of giving up in despair last June when the community's chief industry, the Primrose Coal Company, was forced to shut down, the 500 hardy miners thought and worked their way out of difficulty. Instead of resting supinely on the floor of Government relief they put their heads and hearts together and evolved their own economic salvation.

Today they are working regularly, drawing good, steady wages and are happy in their escape from the fate which would have overtaken them had they not been possessed of determination, ambition and a spirit of community co-operation.

When the owners of the Peabody colliery abandoned the mine, the men decided that rather than rely on Government aid they would operate the business themselves on a co-operative basis. According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer,* they arranged to lease the mine, obtained credit for power, dynamite and other supplies. Officers were elected, a contract was signed with the United Mine Workers and the men agreed to donate two weeks work in order to give the new co-operative working capital.

Since then orders have come in sufficient quantities to keep the mine operating five days a week and enable the company to meet every payroll, which amounts to approximately $60,000 a month. At the end of four months, about 96,000 tons of coal had been produced. With no signs of a let-up, the happy miners and their families look confidently to the future, for the 8-million tons of anthracite yet untapped should provide means of livelihood for years to come.

Hull Retreats in Chilean Pact

THE NEWS: Heeding the protests of copper producing companies in several states, the State Department has announced it will not grant tariff concessions on copper or copper products in the reciprocal trade treaty being negotiated with Chile.

Prior to the complaints the Department had proposed to give Chile concessions on those products in return for increased purchases of United States goods.

COMMENT: This is the first real retreat Secretary Hull has made from his policy of encouraging imports of commodities produced domestically. To be sure, the move was far from voluntary, but it is encouraging because it demonstrates what force vigorous objections to the reciprocal pacts can have.

The copper interests obviously convinced Mr. Hull and his associates that an influx of foreign copper would result in curtailed production by American companies; that more unemployment would ensue.

Farm and labor groups, both opposed to Hull's program, might take note of the success achieved by the copper companies in protecting their business from foreign competition. Both have been hard hit; both have protested. Farmers, especially, have suffered because Secretary Hull has allowed cheap foreign products to undersell domestic commodities in American markets. In addition to cutting the income of American farmers, this condition has also affected labor adversely. When agricultural income is reduced, farmers are unable to buy the products of industry; factory production hence is curtailed and laborers are rendered jobless.

More Upside-Down Relief for Indigent

THE NEWS: Relief clients who have been receiving "surplus" food through operation of the food-stamp plan soon will be able to purchase manufactured cotton goods with the orange stamps now given them by the Government.

Extension of the food-stamp system to cotton products has a two-fold objective: (1) providing the poor with clothing. (2) disposing of as much of the nation's "surplus" cotton as possible.

COMMENT: When the food-stamp plan was put into practice several months ago SOCIAL JUSTICE applauded it as a means of distributing food to the needy through regular commercial channels, but criticized it from the standpoint that the plan was merely a temporary stop-gap rather than an attempt at a real, permanent solution of one of the country's economic problems.

The Administration persists in employing an upside down means of helping the impoverished. It wails about the enormous "surpluses" of food and other agricultural products glutting our markets, apparently ignoring the fact that such "surpluses" are caused by lack of purchasing power by the underprivileged. Actually there are no surpluses, for if the lower income groups and the unemployed were economically able they would consume practically all of the alleged surpluses.

The food-stamp plan has served to illustrate this fact and in all likelihood the cotton-stamp plan will follow suit. As temporary palliatives both plans are commendable, but that is the most that can be said for them. The poor, the unemployed will never enjoy the "more abundant life" until the nation's dishonest money system is scrapped. So-called surpluses will not be consumed until Congress restores an honest dollar based upon the wealth of the land instead of debt. This can be accomplished only when Congress recaptures from the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks its constitutional right to coin and regulate money.

So the Administration Is the Friend of Laboring Men!

WHILE the humble American workingman shelled out approximately one-third of every dollar in taxes last year, partners in J. P. Morgan and Company paid no income taxes on nearly $4-million of profit.

That startling disclosure was made recently by the Monopoly Investigating Committee during the testimony of Russel C. Leffingwell, member of the Morgan firm.

When Mr. Roosevelt and his cohorts, who profess to be at odds with the international bankers, speak in soothing voices of their solicitude for the common man, it might be well to remember this bit of information.

How these financiers could "beat the tax game" so easily is incomprehensible, assuming that the Administration in power makes efforts to thwart them. Mr. Leffingwell's comment is enlightening. He objected that the income in question must not have been taxable. If that is the case it should be made taxable.

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Press and Propaganda

Liberty Our Heritage, Not Mere 'Democracy'

Movement to Enlist U.S. as Leader for World Democracy Holds Peril

From the *New York Times* (August 19, 1939):

"Hendrik Willem van Loon, the author and historian, declared yesterday that too much emphasis was being placed on the word 'democracy,' and urged that more emphasis should be placed on the word 'liberty,' in an address at the weekly luncheon of the Overseas Press Club, at the Hotel Gladstone, at which he was the guest of honor.

"Mr. Van Loon pointed out that the word 'democracy' occurred neither in the Declaration of Independence nor in the Constitution. He said liberty was an ideal that set apart the young American nation from the old nations of Europe and was still the most precious heritage of the American people."

COMMENT: Mr. Van Loon is supported by a mass of respectable evidence. It will be remembered that one of the most stirring patriotic addresses ever delivered in this nation was that by Mr. Patrick Henry on behalf of putting his native Virginia in a state of preparedness. His closing words were not, "Give me democracy or give me death." They were: "Give me liberty or give me death!"

"Father Charles E. Coughlin, America's No. 1 Nationalist, is being denied *liberty* to speak over the radio by the very people who preach loudest about *democracy,"* declares a recent *Patriotic Service bulletin.*

President Talks Much of Democracy

President Roosevelt on December 7th, 1938, declared (according to the *New York Times*):

"We are not only the largest and most powerful democracy in the world, but many other democracies look to us for leadership that World Democracy may survive."

Now, any intelligent school child knows that America is not merely a "democracy" but a Republic, because in reciting his *"Pledge of Allegiance"* he pronounces it "to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands."

But, if Mr. Roosevelt in the above-mentioned instance had used the word "Republic" the secret import of his message would have been destroyed!

Great Britain is not a republic, it is a monarchy. But it is counted as one of the "many other democracies." Italy is not a republic; it, too, is a monarchy, but not a democracy! Germany is not a monarchy and certainly not a democracy. Thus, the Roosevelt message was couched in language that his "allies" would understand.

Speaking over the radio on the *New York Herald Tribune* forum, the President said the following (according to the October 28th issue of the *Herald Tribune*):

"That is why it is right for us who believe in democracy to keep the democratic processes progressive — moving forward with the advances in civilization. That is why it is dangerous for democracy to stop moving forward. . . ."

There may be some Democratic Party members who will object to a discard of "democracy" in favor of a more popular recognition of the word "Republic;" but Republicans, like Senator Taft, talk as much about democracy and "democratic" ideals as any New Dealer.

With such corrupt English being spoken, it has truly been a pleasure to read the English translations of the first two encyclicals issued by Pope Pius XII. Both were printed in our newspapers, taking up nearly an entire page; and not once do we see the misused term "democracy." Instead, we read about the "peace of Christ." We see the word "Christian" used throughout. We see America called a "nation" and a "country" but not a "democracy."

The bulletin quoted above calls upon patriotic Americans to stop their careless use of the word democracy in favor of the more accurate terms "Liberty," "Freedom," "Republic," "Nation," "Country," "Constitutional rights," "Constitutional processes," and "Christianity."

The writers caution that we made the world "safe for democracy" 22 years ago, at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of American dollars. Let us, they counsel, now work to make our beloved America once more safe for Christianity and social justice; and see that this nation remains an *independent Republic* as founded by real patriots in 1776.

Questions and Answers

Q. How many countries have financial independence today from the yoke of international finance?

A. Only Portugal, Spain, and Italy have financial independence in the sense that they refuse to mortgage their country to international usurers.

Q. I recently read that wire tapping evidence was not legal in a criminal case. Will you please explain and give authority?

A. On December 11, 1939, the United States Supreme Court handed down two decisions holding that evidence developed through the use of clews obtained by wire tapping may not be used in criminal cases; and also that intrastate telephone conversations may not be tapped to obtain evidence.

Q. How do the fleets of Great Britain and America compare?

A. The United States had the following ships as of Sept. 30, 1938:

Battleships	15
Heavy cruisers	17
Light cruisers	16
Destroyers	206
Submarines	89
Aircraft carriers	5

Great Britain had the following ships as of Dec. 30, 1938:

Battleships	15
Cruisers	61
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	168
Submarines	54
Aircraft carriers	7

Q. How many union members are employed in closed shops?

A. According to a recent government survey, only 3-million of the country's 8-million union members are employed in closed shops.

Q. How much United States paper currency is replaced weekly because it has become worn out?

A. According to the latest government figures, about 18-million bills, valued at $30-million, are destroyed weekly.

Q. How much do American taxpayers pay a year in taxation to maintain roads for their automobiles?

A. According to a recent survey, approximately $2-billion a year.

Q. How many countries have lost their independence in the last three years?

A. Eight nations have lost their independence during the last three years. They are: Ethiopia, annexed by Italy in May, 1936; Austria, seized by Germany in March, 1938; Czecho-Slovakia, seized by Germany in March, 1939; Albania, seized by Italy in April, 1939; Poland, divided by Germany and Russia in September, 1939; Estonia fell under Russian domination in September, 1939; and Latvia and Lithuania, also fell under Russian domination in October, 1939.

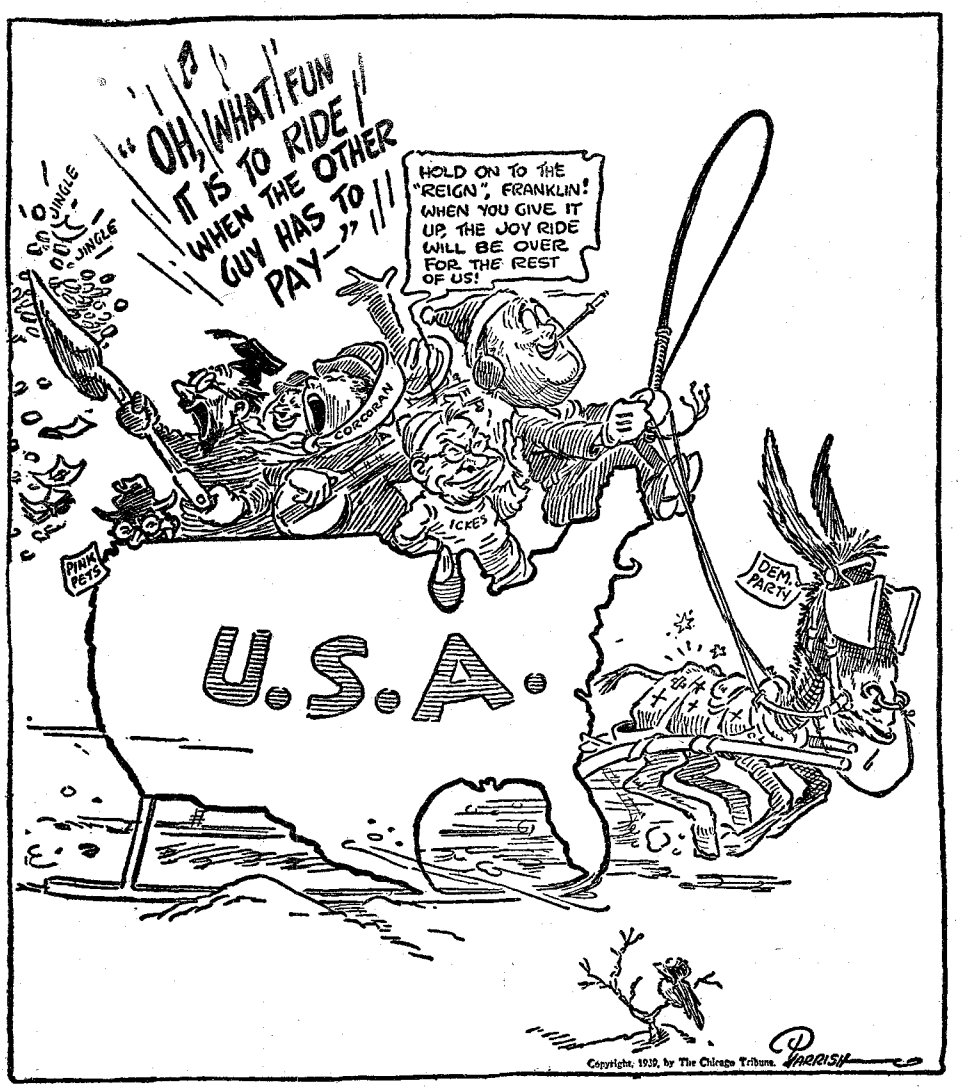
Q. Why are submarines called U-Boats?

A. The German U-Boat takes its name from the German *"Unterseeboot,"* which translated literally means *"undersea boat."* This has been contracted to U-Boat.

Q. Is Father Divine the real name of this unusual character whom we read about so often in the papers?

A. No. His name is George Baker.

The One Horse Open Sleigh


"OH, WHAT FUN IT IS TO RIDE WHEN THE OTHER GUY HAS TO PAY—"
JINGLE JINGLE
HOLD ON TO THE "REIGN", FRANKLIN! WHEN YOU GIVE IT UP, THE JOY RIDE WILL BE OVER FOR THE REST OF US!
CORCORAN
ICKES
PINK PETS
DEM. PARTY
U.S.A.
Copyright, 1939, by The Chicago Tribune.
HARRISH

Tax Practices, Rail Rates Bar To Recovery

TO THE EDITOR:

There are two factors which at present vitally affect adversely our domestic economy and both can be remedied by a properly informed general public.

The first is the increasing tendency of the various states within the Union to pass and to enforce discriminatory laws directed at sister states and their citizens. Of course, such practices carried out to their logical conclusion would eventuate in our United States becoming a second Balkans.

Permit me, however, to cite one case with which I am familiar. Iowa has an "use" tax, which provides that if a citizen of this state makes a purchase outside the state, he must report such purchase and pay to the state of Iowa a tax equal to the existing Iowa sales tax.

The second problem, if solved, will raise the average standard of living in the United States or still better extend its benefits to increased numbers of our citizens. Briefly, it is to reduce drastically the freight rates. Even a superficial examination of the "costs of living" will reveal that transportation is by far the greatest single factor, taxes not excepted.

Three flagrant examples out of thousands which might be quoted:

1. The destruction of tons of oranges in California, when any school boy knows that not nearly enough oranges are produced in this country, if all the citizens, young and old, back "East" could get all they wanted or all that the health authorities say they should have.

2. Kentucky, which isn't so very far away, sells to some of us Iowans, coal in spite of the fact that it costs us over $10 per ton. But we find that more than 50 per cent of this retail price goes to the railroads for hauling. They collect something over $5 per ton for transporting, just a few hundred miles, a commodity which does not need any refrigerated or otherwise expensive cars nor fast schedules. On the contrary, it can be and is hauled in open gondolas with practically no loss from theft or weather, and which can be shipped any season of the year and if necessary stored at low cost and with but little depreciation.

3. Getting closer home, we are in the corn belt, less than 300 miles from the great terminal market of Chicago, almost "on a bee line, water level route," and no mountains to climb and yet the freight on a bushel of shelled corn (56 lbs.) is in excess of 10 cents; a price incidentally at which corn sold out here on the prairies only a few short years ago. True, corn cannot be shipped or handled as cheaply as coal, but it is not perishable nor subject to shrinkage or depreciation and need not be delivered on express schedules.

The Government should neither own nor operate the railroads—that can best be done by railroad men. But if lowered freight rates cannot be secured in any other way, then here, if anywhere, is a proper field for a Government subsidy. The results should be well worth the expenditure, for cutting the cost of living means only one thing with Americans, at least, and that is that they will start living better. If their dollar goes farther, they will buy more things with it. It is equivalent to raising their income. If everyone is able to buy more, the result is increased demand, increased production, increased employment, increased income and again increased demand.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton Ryan

Brooklyn, Iowa

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Stabilization Fund Fails of Purpose

Instead of Protecting Foreign Commerce of U. S., Fund's Use Penalizes It

This is the third in a series of articles prepared especially for readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE on the secret operations of the United States Treasury's $2-billion Stabilization Fund.

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the *Gold Revaluation Act*, the President of the United States on January 13, 1934, in a proclamation stated:

"Whereas, I find upon investigation that the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currencies of other governments, and

"Whereas, I find from my investigation that in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies, it is necessary to fix the weight of the gold dollar at 15-5/21 grains, nine-tenths fine."

It is clear from the above Presidential proclamation that one of the purposes of the revaluation act, under which the Stabilization Fund was set up, was to protect the foreign commerce of the Americas from the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies.

America's Foreign Commerce Penalized

We are not interested at this time, in the many contributing causes that forced the foreign currencies to depreciate. We are only interested in whether or not our foreign commerce was protected as this law clearly proposed to do.

However, upon investigation, we find that our foreign commerce has been penalized. We find that unelected "experts" have flouted the purpose of the law and American interests. We find international financiers have used the Stabilization Fund to the injury of the foreign trade of the United States, while they have used it for the political benefit of the so-called democracies—Russia, Great Britain and France.

Nor is it to be forgotten that these same international forces conspired to resurrect the Stabilization Fund last July under the pretense of "Congressional power to revivify the dead."

It will be remembered that the Stabilization Fund died in a justifiable filibuster last June 30, 1939, under clause (C) of *H. R. 3325* which read: "All the powers conferred by this section (relating to the extension of the Stabilization Fund) shall expire June 30, 1939."

New Deal Logic Revived Dead Law

Yet, the internationalists overrode time's veto of the presidential money powers, re-introduced the bill, which passed in the Senate by a simple majority of four votes, and boldly maintained that the powers did not expire on June 30, at which time they had not been extended, and thereby denied the very wording of the law which created them. The legal lights of the New Deal maintained that the money powers were "not dead, but only sleepeth!"

As of July 17, 1939, the monies of the world—the pound sterling, the franc, the lira, the belga, the guilder, the krone, the milreis, the yen, and the Hong Kong dollar—all buy less of American goods than they bought on February 1, 1934, when we set up the $2-billion gambling fund to carry out the object of stopping the depreciation in currencies of other countries and increase and protect our own foreign trade! Of course, we sought also to stabilize our own domestic prices, but this neither has been attained.

When the Stabilization Fund became operative, the French franc was quoted at 6.63 cents. This was on February 1, 1934. On September 26, 1936, came the first revaluation of the French franc after the Stabilization Fund was effective. The franc was devalued to 4.4 cents. On this occasion, the president of the Bank of France hailed our Secretary of the Treasury as the "savior of the French franc."

Fund Used to Help France Re-Arm

On May 4, 1938, came the further devaluation of the French franc, to a low of 2.79 cents. Quoting from a Paris cable, which appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* on May 5, we read:

"The Daladier government, seeking a solid monetary base for a rearming France, today fixed a new bottom for the franc at the level of 2.79 cents, or 35.80 francs to the dollar.

"This stabilization represented a devaluation of about 9 per cent from the average rates of the 'floating franc' of the last ten months and brought the currency to the lowest level since the Poincare stabilization of June 24, 1928.

"The franc was ordered tied definitely to the pound sterling under the accord for monetary equilibrium (the Stabilization Fund) among the United States, Britain and France.

"When Leon Blum was premier, before Edouard Daladier and his coalition cabinet succeeded the People's Front Regime April 10, M. Blum estimated more than 60-billion francs of capital had fled the country. . . .

"The Premier announced the devaluation—the third since the World War—last night after candidly admitting that the danger of war in Europe was increasing and that the step was necessary to put France on a preparedness footing. . . .

"Stabilization with legal revaluation of the Bank of France's stock of gold will have two effects:

(1) "Enable investors to buy forthcoming national defense loan bonds with reasonable assurance that they would be repaid in francs worth just as much as the francs they invested.

(2) "Give the government a profit of more than 50 per cent on the present value of the Bank's gold.

"Gold carried on the bank's books at 22.96 francs to the dollar is now worth over 55-billion francs. The revaluation would raise it to approximately 85-billion francs.

"M. Daladier's 'national defense' ministry was understood to have made its sudden decision to devalue the franc for the third time since the World War after heavy speculative attacks forced French currency down this week and menaced the success of the urgently needed loan to keep France's munitions plants running."

This represents the first news America had that our Stabilization Fund had been used to arm defaulting France.

French Treasury Thanked Morgenthau

On the same day, the *Washington Herald* carried an article by Walter Fitzmaurice from which the following excerpts are taken which let the cat out of the bag entirely:

"Tripartite Agreement Stands First Test; Move Aids French Armament Drive.

The United States' consent to a steep devaluation of the franc and the promise to support it at a new lower level was announced last night by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. . . .

"Morgenthau's announcement came at a press conference conducted jointly by him and French Ambassador Rene de St. Quentin. . . .

"The French Ambassador said:

" 'I am only a diplomat, but the principle of diplomacy, statesmanship and business is frankness. This principle did not fail in our negotiations. I want to convey the thanks of the French treasury to the United States Treasury and its able leader, Mr. Morgenthau.'

"Other officials declared the Roosevelt Administration considered the agreement essential for the success of the $15-billion franc loan the French government will float for additional armaments against its dictator neighbors.

"They indicated this consideration, coupled with the necessity of maintaining a strong French democracy on the European continent, outweighed the advantage devaluation will give France in trade with Britain and the United States."

Strong French Democracy Ahead of U. S. Trade

It is in this last sentence quoted from the article by Walter Fitzmaurice that we find evidence that the Stabilization Fund was being perverted from its purpose of "protecting the commerce of the United States from the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies" and actually used in international politics to "maintain a strong French democracy on the European continent."

On Friday, May 5, 1938, further tables contributed additional information. At the end of an Associated Press article we read the following pertinent information:

"A major factor in the swift British and American approval of the proposal of France to devalue its currency was the desire to present a semblance of economic unity among the world's three democratic powers to the dictators — Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, and Chancellor Hitler of Germany—it was stated in informed official quarters yesterday. . . . Although the French and American treasuries were skeptical of the French proposal to devalue at this time, their hands were virtually tied by European political events, it was said."

Why should American Treasury policy be "virtually tied by European political events?"

With such cables as this before us, it is clearly seen that the Stabilization Fund has not been used primarily for the protection of American commerce, but rather as a political weapon to boycott German and Italian commerce, which automatically penalizes American products; at the same time using it to the advantage of England and France, even to paying for their munitions and re-armament program.

American foreign trade cannot possibly benefit by such use of $2-billion of the Stabilization Fund. Those who conscientiously seek world markets for American surpluses will find the Stabilization Fund as it now exists an actual obstacle to our foreign trade.

What lesson has the experience of ancient Rome to contribute to our present-day fight against usury and the immorality of interest profit on non-productive loans?

See answer on Page 7.

MONEY

The Root of All Evil

IN LAST WEEK'S discussion we pointed out that money is a medium of exchange used as a reckoner or counter in place of a direct exchange of goods for goods. We explained further that the seal or imprint that should always be placed upon money is that of the National Government because only government can give money its legal authority.

Before we continue, it might be well to explain simply the different kinds of money now in use in the United States. Although money has been deliberately clothed in mystery, it should not scare the reader; because, money is a simple subject.

Two Kinds of Money Explained

All one needs to remember is that there are two principal kinds of money, namely: *Tangible money* (coins or paper billfold money) and *bank credit* money.

The following outline, taken from *"Money Creators,"* by Miss Gertrude M. Coogan, will enable the reader to distinguish between the two:

I. Tangible Money:

1. Coins — silver and copper tokens. Before April 18, 1933, gold coins could be obtained, but they were not used in daily transactions.

2. Currency — Billfold paper money which you get from the bank and carry in your pocket. At the bank you may receive a variety of currency such as:

A. Federal Reserve Notes.
B. National Bank Notes.
C. Silver Certificates.
D. United States Notes.
E. Gold Certificates (Now Banned).

II. Bank Credit Money:

Not represented by tangible money, but by checks or bankers' promises-to-pay money, *created by the banks by making loans,* and crediting the amounts to the deposit accounts of the borrowers.

Government Backs It; Banks Reap Profit!

Federal Reserve Notes are merely promises to pay money. The Federal Reserve Banks do not agree to redeem them. They read: *"The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand."* The United States guarantees all of the paper money that is issued by the Federal Reserve Banks. These banks do not issue this paper upon their own financial responsibility, yet they collect billions in interest on it.

National Bank Notes are also promises to pay money. The National Bank Act passed February 25, 1863, gave private banks the right to deposit certain issues of Government Bonds and receive National Bank Notes, the bonds bearing interest.

Silver Certificates, issued in small denominations, are warehouse receipts for silver, and are issued by the United States Government. They are non-interest bearing and an honest form of money.

United States Notes, of which there is only $346-million, were issued under Abraham Lincoln, are non-interest bearing and also an honest form of money. They have been contemptuously called "greenbacks" to mislead the people and discredit further issuance of money by the Government.

Gold Certificates, sometimes called "yellow-backs" are simply warehouse receipts for gold. They are now banned from circulation to the people, but the Federal Reserve Banks are still authorized to use them under the sham that the gold was "nationalized" in January, 1934.

Problem: What are the two principal kinds of money? Which of our currency is an honest form of money?

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Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Keep to the Main Line

TO THE EDITOR:

I was happy to read the announcement that SOCIAL JUSTICE would try to change the present editorial policy.

Let SOCIAL JUSTICE continue to preoccupy itself with unemployment, the biggest problem facing America today. The armies of the jobless will pay little heed to the promises of either the Democratic or Republican presidential candidates in the forthcoming elections.

Let SOCIAL JUSTICE remain aloof from the campaign propaganda of either party, for neither of them is worthy of notice.

—Lawrence McAllister

New York City

We Need Fr. Coughlin

TO THE EDITOR:

During the years I have worked with a finance company, I have seen the injustice, dishonesty and usury of the loan business.

They treat human beings worse than they would treat a dog.

We need social justice as never before—jobs for the jobless and money—honest money—so that ordinary human beings can live decently and raise their families in frugal comfort.

We need Christianity so that all men, big and small, rich and poor, will look upon their fellowmen as brothers in Christ, and not as inefficient and distrustful humans.

And we need Father Coughlin to keep reminding us of those things and mostly to inspire us to fight and do something about it. I think that if he will continue to tell the American people what they can do and should do, then something will be accomplished. Then we will get somewhere toward restoring prosperity or inculcating social justice in the everyday lives of all of us.

The money talks should be restored. This is an all-vital issue in our economic lives. How can we live without it when all else depends on it?

—G. L. F.

St. Paul, Minn.

Poland's Sacrifice

TO THE EDITOR:

In our American press, Herr von Wiegand quotes as follows: "England considers it legal, quite humane and perfectly proper to starve German women and children and non-combatants, thereby making it a totalitarian war, since such a blockade includes even babies."

How typically German, or should I say "Prussian"!

Twenty-million Polish families have been evacuated, driven from their homes and are bereft of their property. The last crumb of bread, the last drop of milk was taken from the Polish babies by those fiends.

The millions of non-combatants face death by starvation and extinction. They are not allowed to get any food on the Polish soil occupied by the enemy, and they are told to go East and die.

Hitlerism will have been forgotten when Poland will again blaze as the torch of Christianity and culture, of religious freedom and liberty, as the rampart between fiendish Bolshevik Russia and present-day devilish Nazi Germany and western humanity.

—Stanley Brya

Minneapolis, Minn.

Weighing Wagner

TO THE EDITOR:

Please, Mr. Editor, consider your public and don't give us any more cover designs with pictures of the Wagner breed.

A good photo of "Pal" would be interesting. And we honestly believe that "Pal" would give a better account of himself than Wagner.

This is the first cover of SOCIAL JUSTICE which we felt compelled to criticize.

—John and Mary Stevens

New York City

SOCIAL JUSTICE has frequently disagreed with particular votes of Senator Wagner. Notwithstanding these disagreements, his long legislative history in the New York State Legislature, when he was championing the under-dog against the reactionary forces of rugged individualism, entitle him to friendly memories. Moreover, there never would have been a National Labor Relations Act if it were not for (Bob) Wagner.

Need All Our Resources

TO THE EDITOR:

The letter by E. D. Browne impresses me as being tragic and pathetic.

The tragedy of his story is revealed in the fact that England, the fountainhead of the great British Empire, has dominion over a considerable portion of the earth. Yet they feel as though they cannot win a war against Germany unless they have substantial aid and support from the United States.

The pathetic part of Mr. Browne's story lies in the fact that he thinks the allied war cause is actually a "Christian cause."

If he and all other Christian Englishmen are interested in maintaining the Christian Church, they would do well to get the control of their government into the hands of like-minded officials and free their territories of Communists. Then the Christians in America would no doubt have more confidence in and sympathy for their cause.

Incidentally, we in America have very similar problems and may need all our resources to effect our own emancipation.

Until a couple decades ago, Americans have generally favored the principle of "self-reliance." We have, however, departed from that principle and, unfortunately, have never fully recovered from the effects of that important departure.

—Loren Canfield

Peoria, Ill.

Have We Quit Thinking?

TO THE EDITOR:

Everything has been done to make the American people wake up to the truth. It is now time to call a spade a spade by first telling them they don't deserve even the dole they are getting.

It is unbelievable to think that intelligent minds could really deteriorate to the mediocre.

One man has controlled these people for seven years on a foundation of deceit, hypocrisy and subterfuge until we are now a nation of human swine.

He has fed them the waste from the canneries, slaughterhouses, dairies, farms and sweat shops while he fattens the wallet of the banker.

Some will say he could have given the people a prosperity never equalled in history if he carried out the ideas he voiced in his first inaugural address. But if the people have an idea that those whom they elect to office will sacrifice or jeopardize themselves for the welfare of their constituents, they are crazy, because politics and sacrifice do not mix.

To my mind, the condition of this nation can be corrected by the stern voice of command, augmented by drastic action on the part of Congress, to take back their constitutional right to coin and regulate the value of our money.

Those who will read the true history of this era will no doubt class it in the category of human degeneracy, just a step from oblivion.

—J. M. M.

Haverhill, Mass.

Not a Holy War

TO THE EDITOR:

Because of its source, the letter with regard to "The Englishman's View," should not have an alarming effect. But the wrath of any real American is aroused when a foreigner dares to speak on Christianity, much less offer Americans advice.

Why don't they practice what they preach? England, the most aggressive nation in the world, has done nothing to preserve Christianity, the very thing they imagine they are defending. England's debts are mounting higher than she ever intended to pay; England was primarily responsible for baiting and finally dragging us into the last war; and now she has the insolence to advise or assume the role of a prophet as to America's future.

We were the financiers of the last war, but we won't be roped in again.

As for America "taking up the struggle to preserve Christianity," we were doing it long before England had a definition of the word.

—Walter Parsons, Jr.

Peabody, Mass.

"What's It All For This Time, Son?"

—*London Tribune*

Britain is 'Shocked'

TO THE EDITOR:

The British, now engaged in a bitter struggle with Germany, and her allies are fighting "to relieve the intense pain and suffering of the poor oppressed people who are now ruled by the fists of Hitler and Stalin."

The British are "shocked" at the barbarious and brutal tactics employed by these two atheistic dictators. They are determined, they say, to fight until these communistic organizations are banished from the earth. They would like to be the nation to expel these periods of bloodshed, unhappiness, atheism and other social disorders and be recorded in history as the great and powerful nation that saved the world from despotism and destruction.

In English history we find a record literally dripping with the blood of innocent people then under the rule of Britain—the separation of peaceful families, murder, heavy taxation, destruction of religion and intense sorrow wrought by the troops of his Majesty.

If any intelligent readers doubt the wrongs perpetrated by Great Britain, you need only ask your Irish neighbor and he will enlighten you on the subject.

—Richard Howes

Southboro, Mass.

Friend of 'Social Justice'

TO THE EDITOR:

SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine was thought by Father Coughlin to be a necessary complement to his weekly broadcasts. Since these broadcasts were, and are, maintained for the purpose of educating and informing the public on the doctrine of Christian social justice, then to be in complete agreement, the magazine, it seems to me, should consider this a dominating factor in determining its policies.

May I suggest that contributions from clergymen whose sympathies are with Father Coughlin's teachings, those who write well, and who have established a reputation for themselves, would add appreciably to the value of the magazine. Short biographical sketches of characters in church history, exemplifying real Christian social justice, would also be worthwhile.

Commenting on the absence of articles that I had learned to look for in SOCIAL JUSTICE—Father Curran's, Father Randall's, Anthony Ashley's, Hilaire Belloc's—I received the rather discouraging explanation that these articles were too far above the grasp of the intelligence of many of Father Coughlin's followers to be popular.

My personal opinion is that if you keep on coddling digestive organs with a milk diet, that's all they will be able to digest—no growth or development will be made possible.

I'm rooting for SOCIAL JUSTICE on the upgrade and I know it can be "tops."

—Irma Tracy

Philadelphia, Pa.

Profits in Peace

TO THE EDITOR:

As far as our neutrality "bunk" is concerned, that will largely depend upon the nature of the understanding existing between the King and our Mr. Roosevelt, and to what extent Mr. Morgan is involved, or eventually becomes involved. We, the people, have precious little to say when the time comes to once more rescue England from its precarious position.

My interest in England is quite different from those who seek to profit at the expense of this blood business. Make no mistake at this point that those who are so anxious to supply you with war material are certainly not England's best friends. They are not concerned with the loss of your young men, the misery, and unhappiness that all this brings to your countrymen. All they see is the profits of war.

It was my sincere hope that some understanding between the belligerent countries would come about if for nothing else than to defeat those of the war-mongering class of the profits they hoped to derive from the European conflict.

Does anyone actually believe that the war-mongering class is in any way concerned with the preservation of Christianity? The profits that accrue from fighting for the ethics of Christianity does not interest this callous class. They are indifferent to such noble profits.

—Louis Dilger

Hyattsville, Md.

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The Week's True Story

A Lawyer's Plight

An Authentic, True Life Account of One Man's Experience With Simple Interest

By **BERNARD J. O'CONNOR**

THE FUTURE looked bright for the young attorney. Partner in a successful law firm, he was confident of his ability to bring economic security and happiness to his bride of a few months. He held high hopes of rearing a family and providing its members with all the comforts and advantages he himself had been denied in childhood.

Although he entertained no consuming desire to become wealthy, prospects indicated that he and his family never would be forced to scrimp; his moderate income would be ample for an abundant life.

Brilliant and ambitious, he practiced his profession in accordance with Christian ethics, molded his daily conduct after the Christian code of morality. Perhaps, he was naive in expecting his associates to do likewise.

Loopholes in the law, through which the unscrupulous crawl with impunity, were recognized by him as fire escapes used only by the dishonest to flee the flames of deserved punishment. Usury, he understood, but merely as an observer, having never felt its effects directly, either as beneficiary or victim.

Young Lawyer Encounters Usury

Soon, however, he was to receive a very realistic lesson in the evil—a lesson so serious and tragic it would plague him the remainder of his life, would thwart his modest ambitions, disillusion him miserably and all but wreck his plans for economic security.

Because his native sense of honesty would not countenance a shady scheme contrived by his law partner, the young attorney fell victim to the unethical, usurious money-lending system, which, strangely enough, the Government still recognizes as legitimate.

It was many years ago, when banks welcomed overdrafts on account of the interest they received from persons repaying them. The young attorney's partner had become involved in politics and in some vague manner went into debt to the extent of $30,000.

Not hampered by ethics, he proceeded to overdraw the firm's bank account to cover the debt. His youthful partner, unaccustomed to such tactics, was quite concerned about how they would repay the huge sum, but the senior member had a simple solution for the problem.

"There's nothing to it. Very simple. We'll just take the bankruptcy road out and they won't be able to collect a cent," he explained blandly.

He Takes on His Partner's Debt

But the young barrister had old-fashioned ideas. He believed that if the firm owed the bank $30,000, the firm should pay it. If his partner was not man enough to meet his own obligations then he himself would do it. Despite the fact he had nothing whatsoever to do with incurring the debt, as a partner in the firm he felt morally bound to clear it.

Accordingly, he arranged with the banker to repay the $30,000 over a period of years at 6 per cent interest annually, the prevailing rate.

Earnings were slender in those early days of his career, and the large debt, coupled with his domestic responsibilities, was a tremendous tax on his meager income.

The first year the burden was almost unbearable. His good wife cooperated, however, and by the strictest frugality they saved enough to pay the exhorbitant $1,800 interest on money they had never seen, never borrowed, never enjoyed. That payment, nevertheless, did not decrease the amount of the debt. No, the attorney still had $30,000 to go, for the $1,800 constituted merely one year's interest. The principal remained the same. Next year another $1,800 would be due. Somehow, at great sacrifice, he was able to meet that too, although the principal still was untouched.

Years passed and the young couple was now blessed with children—but still cursed with the excessive interest charges. Luckily, the lawyer's practice prospered and was returning what ordinarily would provide a fair living for him and his family. But practically all income over and above that required for home and office expenses was applied to the partner's debt. Because of the annual usurious interest charge, however, he still had not succeeded in reducing the principal appreciably.

His children finished grade school, were graduated from high school and worked their way through college. Through it all the now greying attorney doggedly met his obligation to the money lenders.

Then one day he suffered a stroke, induced perhaps by financial worries resulting from the burden he had carried so long.

After his death a check-up of his books revealed that in 27 years he had paid $125,000 to the bank—***more than four times the amount of the original debt!*** And still the obligation had not been wiped out, for $2,500 of the principal remained unpaid.

Pounds for War But Shillings for British Jobless

LONDON—Two interesting figures have recently managed to pierce the water-tight war censorship that has been clamped down on the British Isles.

One is $23,400,000, which is the daily cost to Britain of her present ring-around-the-rosy fight with Germany. The other is 1,400,000—the latest estimate of British unemployed.

If these two figures are subjected to a little arithmetic, one can arrive at an eye-opening result: The money that England is now spending on this senseless war is enough to give each jobless person in Britain more than $18 a day!

At present these unfortunate Britons, who in spite of the war boom are still unable to find work, exist on government handouts that average less than $5 a week.

Boycotters of Nazis Now Buy from Soviet

NEW YORK—Since 1933, the American-Jewish boycott of German products has decimated Germany's once-flourishing trade with the United States.

Though the burden of the boycott fell heaviest on non-Jewish Americans—the farmers who could no longer sell their crops to Central Europe because of the Reich's retaliation—it was generally forgiven because it professed to be a protest against the Nazis' abrogation of human rights.

Now that Russia has shown her true colors, however, and with her invasions of neutral countries is spreading terror and destruction at a rate that surpasses the Nazis, there has been little attempt on the part of Americans, Jewish or otherwise, to boycott Russian products.

In fact, American purchases of Russian goods have recently been speeded up rather than abated. Last week, American fur concerns—almost 100 per cent in Jewish hands—bought $30-million worth of furs at the international fur auction in Leningrad—twice the amount of furs bought last year.

Trotzkyites Oppose Their Own Policies

(Continued from Page 8)

theory, it is neccessary to analyze it in comparison with the Trotzkyite mode of revolution, or the Leninist-Bolshevist theory. Theoretically speaking, the views of Trotzky in his various writings and those of Adolf Hitler in *"Mein Kampf,"* insofar as organization of a revolution is concerned, are identical. For the purposes of comparison, one can better use the latter's chapter on *"Propaganda and Organization"* than Trotzky's literary efforts which are filled with bombastic superfluity.

"The organization has to watch most sharply that from the followers only the most valuable ones are made members," Hitler says, and this is re-echoed repeatedly in literature of the Leninist-Bolshevists. Under the popular front system, on the other hand, there was no such limitation.

Leninist-Bolshevism further declares that "the more exclusive, the stricter and the stiffer the organization, the greater the possibility of its victory." The popular front tended, not toward exclusiveness, but toward an all-inclusiveness.

Nazis Teach Stalin the Trotzky Viewpoint

Stalin, the crude Georgian nationalist, was unable to accept the practicability of this ideology from Comrade Trotzky. Jealousy blinded him to any merit in Trotzky's viewpoint, consequently he discarded it when he discarded his opponent. It took the practical demonstration of the German National Socialists to convince him that Trotzky had something at that.

The popular front met failure on all sides. First in China, where the Chinese Red armies joined those of Chiang Kai Shek, the revolutionary idea was swallowed in a resurgence of Chinese Nationalism. In France, the popular front collapsed from sheer clumsiness. In Spain, the story was the same, save that General Franco expedited the demise of the Leftist coalition with his Christian rebellion.

In the United States, the popular front idea worked to the advantage not of Soviet Russia, but to that of Great Britain and France, whose leaders cunningly assumed the role of leaders of the great democratic powers. When the showdown came, it was found that not a single liberal had been permanently converted, and the front was shattered as soon as the Soviet-Nazi rapprochement was made public.

Hitler's sweep through Eastern Europe alarmed Stalin at first, and finally it forced him to adopt the ideology of the two men he most feared—Leon Trotzky and Adolf Hitler, himself. He lost no time in returning to the gospel of the sword; even his propaganda preceding the rape of Poland was identical with Trotzky's apology for the post-revolutionary adventure.

Trotzky, in the mock trial conducted by Professor John Dewey, Suzanne Lafolette and Benjamin Stolberg in Mexico, explained the Red army's invasion of Poland in 1918 in terms identical with Molotov's in 1939.

"I was opposed to the war," he declared. "The war was imposed by Pilsudski. We did not begin the war; Pilsudski began the war. We did our best to defend ourselves. Then it was a question of prolonging the war, the defensive war. It was a war of defense which, by the logic of the struggle, transformed itself into a war of aggression against Warsaw." Shades of the *Daily Worker*, 1939!

The about-face of Stalin has resulted in a strange political paradox. Trotzkyism, or Leninist-Bolshevism, as an ideology is back again as the ruling credo of Soviet Russia and the Third International. Trotzkyism, as represented by the Fourth International, is destroyed. Thus, Trotzky and his fellow "oppositionists" find themselves holding the bag while Stalin disports with its actual contents.

Some Impressions of the New Spain

(Continued from Page 9)

cruelty and slaughter has consigned more than eleven thousand of the Spanish priests and seminarians to martyrs' graves. With the seminaries all converted into hospitals for wounded soldiers, and all the students bearing arms at the front, the next hundred years will find Spain the least "priest-ridden" nation in all the world.

It may confidently be hoped, however, that a nation which sent priests out with Columbus to discover America in 1492, and whose priests since then have been identified with the establishment of civilization throughout the entire Western Hemisphere, will not want for a new and holy clergy in her hour of need.

In conclusion let me say that in coming out of unfortunate Spain, as a Catholic Churchman, I found nothing to embarrass me in the lives of the Spanish clergy or the administration of the spiritual affairs of the Catholic Church. On the contrary, I was comforted and inspired by the bishops, the clergy, and the people of a great national Church which has kept Faith with Jesus Christ. Now, like the same Jesus Christ of old who suffered persecution and crucifixion for justice' sake, I found Spain, one of the oldest and most faithful daughters of the Universal Church, called by Christ to be the martyr-victim of the twentieth century ferocious scourging of Red Communism. They are the victims who must bleed and conquer the new peril of Christian civilization in order that we, the less-hardy Christian nations, may continue to bask in the sunshine of Christian peace, good will and security. When it is all over, history will probably again accord to the Spanish Church the singular honor of having preserved Europe and America from the horrors and chaos of Red Communism.

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Big Drive to India

(Continued from Page 3)

of Bessarabia, the province which Roumania took from her after the World War.

She may or she may not try to reclaim the strategical passes in Armenia which she lost to Turkey and which would, in her possession, secure her right flank in the event of a descent on Persia.

She may or she may not speculate on the possibility of seeing herself at the end of the present conflict in possession of Constantinople, which she has always coveted.

But I fancy—since time is a factor in the present situation—that her plans for next year lie elsewhere. Having secured her immediately essential aims in the West, the winter will probably see a similar settlement in the East, namely a settlement with Japan, which will leave her free for action in the center towards India through Afghanistan.

Soviet Soon to Seek Friendship With Japan

Finland may be asked now to pay a higher price than that which would have satisfied Russia had she come to terms by negotiation. In addition to her original claims, Russia may now exact the ice-free port of Petsamo and the nickel mines owned by the Anglo-Jewish company, "Imperial Chemicals Ltd." Negotiations for real friendship with Japan may prove difficult if she insists on pushing back the Mongolian frontier with Manchukuo to the watershed of the Ta Khing and Shan mountains (which as a matter of fact would make the best frontier). But Russia will certainly do her best to come to terms with Japan such as would leave her with a free hand in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia. And as soon as she feels secure in this quarter, an unbelievably favorable opportunity of accomplishing her great ambition would then present itself (provided the war is still on), namely, to push down towards India.

Is this going to be the great event next Fall? It would not be surprising Under modern conditions the attempt could be made with considerable hope of success; and even if it failed it would suit both Russia's and Germany's books.

The mere attempt would force Britain to divert her greatest military effort to India.

It would be farewell to the support promised to France.

It would mean long sea communications where German submarines could make things very difficult and dangerous for Britain.

It would mean rebellion in India and tremendous expense. So that even if the invasion of India failed as a military campaign, the attempt alone might win the war for Germany, owing to the appalling strain that it would place on Britain.

Similarly, as far as Russia is concerned, it would in any case mean the practical absorption of Afghanistan by the Soviet system and the bringing of the greater part of Persia under Russian influence.

Conquest of India No Impossible Task

Nor would an expedition against India require any very big army. One picked Russian army corps, a division of Cossack cavalry, one German mechanized division, an efficient corps of road builders, strong air and heavy artillery contingents—all under German technical direction—would be sufficient to bid for success.

The classical path for the invasion of India lies through Afghanistan to the Khyber Pass. Invasion by any other route is impracticable owing to the formidable mountain barriers and absence of roads. But a recently constructed road, about 350 miles long, runs from the Khyber Pass to the Russian frontier along the River Oxus, close behind which there is a mainline railroad.

A little judicious bribery exercised during the coming Summer would set all the wild tribes of the great northwest frontier of India in a blaze. This alone would greatly embarrass British authority in India. Nor would it be difficult to obtain the alliance of Afghanistan with Russia and Germany, because although the Afghans distrust Russia they look upon Great Britain as their traditional enemy. All they really need is to feel certain that they possess sufficient backing to make defeat impossible. They would love to have a go at India in the hope of realizing their great ambition of reviving the glories of the Mogul Kings. Here they could count on having the support of the mass of Mohammedan opinion in India, who dream of establishing a Mohammedan State comprising Afghanistan, Baluchistan, the Northwest Frontier Province of British India, Kashmere, the Punjab and Sind with the important port of Karachi on the Indian Ocean.

The association of such a kingdom with Russia, in a kind of union within the Russian imperial system but enjoying administrative and cultural autonomy as well as its own individual personality, would be the manner in which eventual Russian predominance would be disguised. The Indian would see in this a form of greater freedom than that which he enjoys at present, while the Afghan could be deceived by false promises and blinded by the prospect of loot and glory. In such circumstances the best part of the British-Indian Army (which is mostly Mohammedan), could not be relied upon. Moreover, the native troops do not stand up well to high explosives and air bombing.

To repel such an effort the British would, accordingly, have to send to India a very large expeditionary force, including strong reinforcements for the air army, heavy artillery, mechanized transport and workshops. At present not more than 50,000 men could be mobilized to defend the frontier, and both guns and airplanes are deficient. Expansion is handicapped by the lack of native mechanical skill and industrial development. A well-aimed blow at the heart of the British Empire in India might well prove fatal.

Five Points Peace Proposal

(Continued from Page 3)

would be tempted to say almost impossible — for human weakness to foresee everything and assure everything at the time of peace treaties, when it becomes difficult to be free from passions and bitterness, the constitution of juridical institutions, which would serve to guarantee loyal and faithful carrying out of terms and, in case of recognized need, revising and correcting them, is of decisive importance for honorable acceptance of a peace treaty and to avoid arbitrary unilateral breakings and interpretations of treaty terms.

"(4) A point which should attract particular attention, if better arrangement of Europe is wanted, concerns the real needs and just demands, of nations and peoples, as well as of ethnical minorities; demands, which if not always enough to form a strict right when there are recognized or confirmed treaties or other juridical documents which oppose them, deserve anyway benevolent examination to meet them in a peaceful way, and even where it appears necessary by means of equitable, wise and unanimous revision of treaties. Once real equilibrium among nations is thus brought back and the basis of mutual trust is re-established, many incentives to resort to violence would be removed.

"(5) But even better and more complete settlements will be imperfect and condemned to final failure if those who guide the fates of peoples and the peoples themselves do not let themselves be penetrated ever more by that spirit which alone can give live authority and obligation to the dead letter of articles in international arrangements; by that sense, namely, of intimate, acute responsibility which measures and weighs human statutes according to the holy unshakable rules of divine law; by that hunger and thirst for the justice which is proclaimed in the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount and which has, as a natural presupposition, moral justice; by that universal love which is the compendium and most protensive term, or Christian ideal, and therefore throws the bridge also toward those who do not have the benefit of participating in our own faith."

That Rent Problem

Are you "behind" in the rent?

Is the next payment a problem in your household?

Maybe SOCIAL JUSTICE can help you to pay it. May we suggest that you write directly and personally to Father Coughlin. He has a "proposition" that may prove most welcome in your case.

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Arthur Brunelle — *Lowell*
Mrs. Virginia Brunelle — *Lowell*

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Catherine LaDriere — *Detroit*

MINNESOTA

Joseph Clasen — *Minneapolis*
Mrs. Anna Meyer — *Minneapolis*

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Mary Dodd — *Jersey City*

NEW YORK CITY

Mary Wiegers — *Bronx*
Miss Anne Healy — *Brooklyn*

OHIO

Mrs. R. C. Fink — *Cleveland Heights*
Mr. Herman Luebbers — *Dayton*
Ann Strmale — *E. Cleveland*
Mary Carson — *Toledo*
Mrs. Jule Robertson — *Toledo*
Mrs. Frank Snell — *Toledo*
Mrs. Sophia Winterhatter — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA

Katherine Duffy — *Philadelphia*
Mrs. Brigid Foley — *Philadelphia*

WISCONSIN

Mr. Anton Teunessen — *Ladysmith*

FOREIGN

Mrs. Mary Calmeyn — *Chatham, Ont., Can.*
Martin Gaughan — *Ireland*
Mrs. Margaret Moriarty — *Ireland*
Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy — *Ireland*

SICK

CALIFORNIA

Mary Bowes — *Los Angeles*

INDIANA

Mrs. Harvey Reynolds — *Evansdale*

IOWA

Mrs. Kinney — *Oskaloosa*
Mr. A. G. Fortin — *Sioux City*

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Collins — *Brighton*
Mrs. Katherine Sullivan — *Fall River*
Jules A. Iuesuel — *Malden*
Mrs. Laura Chartier — *Middleboro*

MICHIGAN

Emma Vollmer — *Pinckney*

MINNESOTA

Lillian O'Keefe — *St. Paul*

NEW YORK

Miss Florence Rogers — *Schenectady*

OHIO

Frank X. DeHaney — *Cleveland*
Theresa Masset — *Cleveland*

PENNSYLVANIA

Sister M. Josephine, S.B.S. — *Philadelphia*

RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. Mary A. Feely — *Providence*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sister M. Edward — *Marty*

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Mabel McLendon — *Petersburg*

FOREIGN

Angus McIsaac — *Toronto, Canada*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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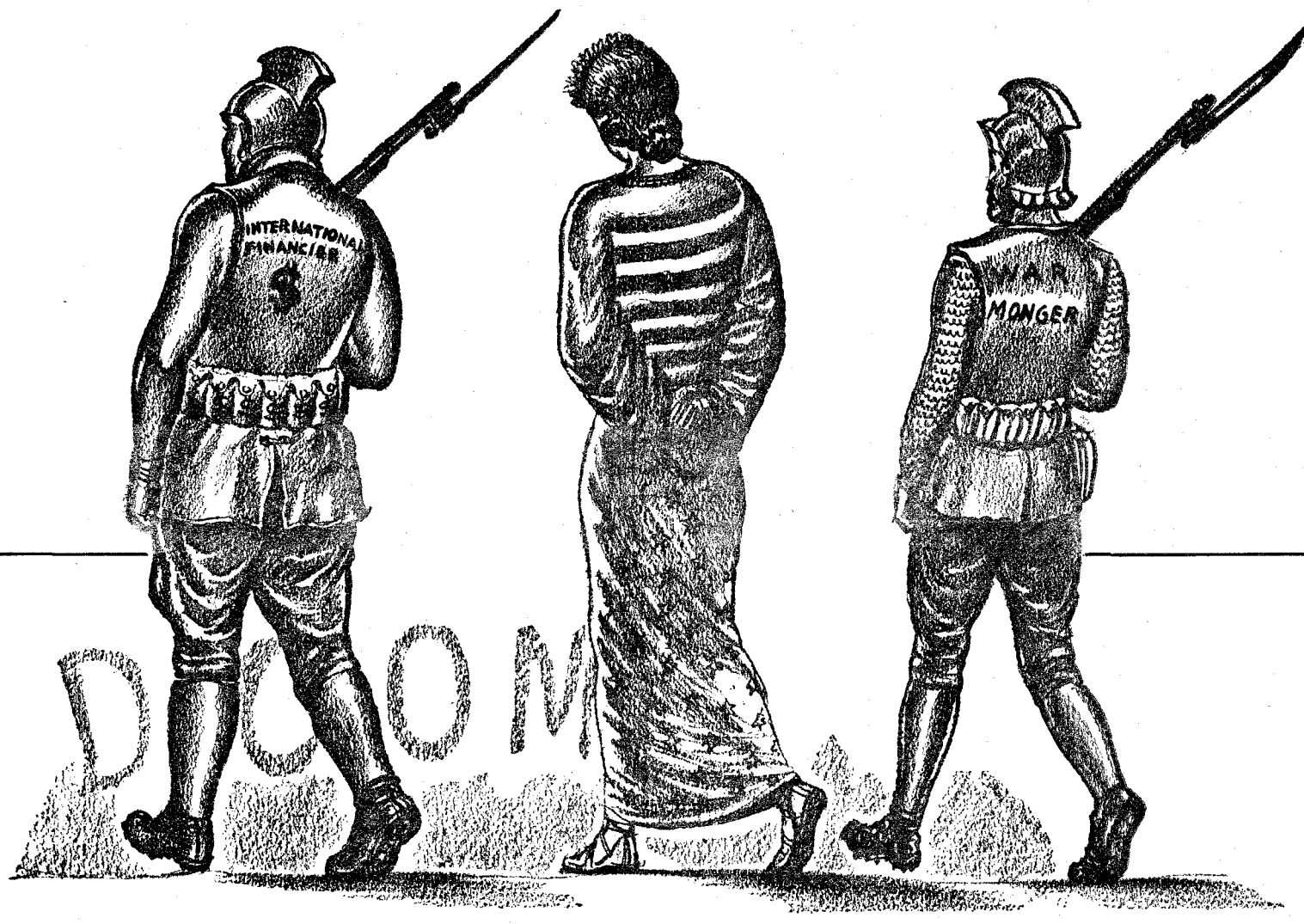

Will 1940 Be the 'LAST MILE' for America?

The tentacles of Europe's war are reaching west—feeling their way to the heart of the United States.

Once more the world's smartest propagandists are thumping at the sympathies of the American people. Heads of predatory nations in Europe will even go so far as to involve innocent countries in the conflict in order that our own country be induced to enter.

International financialism is making its last stand. It will embroil America at all costs—if it can.

Meanwhile, these same international ghouls are working on the internal economics of the United States. They are bringing about national decay by causing national bankruptcy.

With a privately-owned currency as their tool, they are piling upon the heads of Americans a bonded debt which can never be paid. With complete control over the nation's credit, they foster a mounting unemployment.

This necessitates more bonds. The new bonds call for more interest. More bonds and more interest bring about more taxes and more unemployment. *Ad infinitum*. Ad misery. Ad bankruptcy. Ad revolution!

This nation must fight during 1940 on TWO FRONTS. But on both fronts the enemy is the same. America and its people must combat with all their will and might attempts of internationalists to catapult them into the European war. Americans must at the same time strive as never before to defeat the schemes of the same group of vultures working in the very heart of this nation.

Father Coughlin has battled on both these fronts for years.

With the financial help of many thousands of loyal supporters, he has inveighed against internationalism in all its forms.

The year 1940 will bring to the ears of Americans the most energetic campaign ever waged by Father Coughlin.

This campaign depends for its life-blood upon the voluntary contributions of every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine to the Broadcasting Fund.

In order to go forward to complete fruition, Father Coughlin must KNOW that there is available at least TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in the Radio Fund. He must know that before February 1.

Keep in mind that the broadcasts cost close to $10,000.00 per week. This must be made up by donations of from $1 to $20 from all who read this weekly.

If you can afford it—do your part today.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before January 10 and on or before February 10.

My Name Is_____

My Address Is_____

City or Town_____ State_____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

WALLACE TO CONTROL FARM-LOAN BILLIONS

FARM CREDIT SWITCH SPELLS DICTATORSHIP FOR FARMERS OF U.S.

HENRY A. WALLACE tightened his dictatorial control upon the economic life of America's farmers within the last fortnight, by taking into his Department of Agriculture the formerly-independent Farm Credit Administration, with approximately $5-billion in assets.

This switch from an independent status to that of a political bludgeon was made under the Reorganization Act of 1939, demanded by President Roosevelt and passed by Congress.

Before the switch was made, Mr. Wallace, through the various agencies of his Agriculture Department, was able to regulate the economic life of America's 30-million farm dwellers. He was able to finance the purchase of land, finance stock and equipment, finance seed loans, finance crops, finance improvements on the farm, set the price of crops through his marketing board, regulate the crop, and regulate its marketing. By controlling the huge surplus commodities under loan or purchase, Secretary Wallace could bog down prices at will by threat to sell.

But now the omnipotent Secretary of Agriculture has gathered unto himself one of the few functions important to farmers that had remained outside his zone of authority—the financing of farm mortgages.

From now on the farm loan policy of the Federal Government is strictly a Henry A. Wallace matter. The farmers of America will simply conform to the Government policies as interpreted by Mr. Wallace, or they will get no loans.

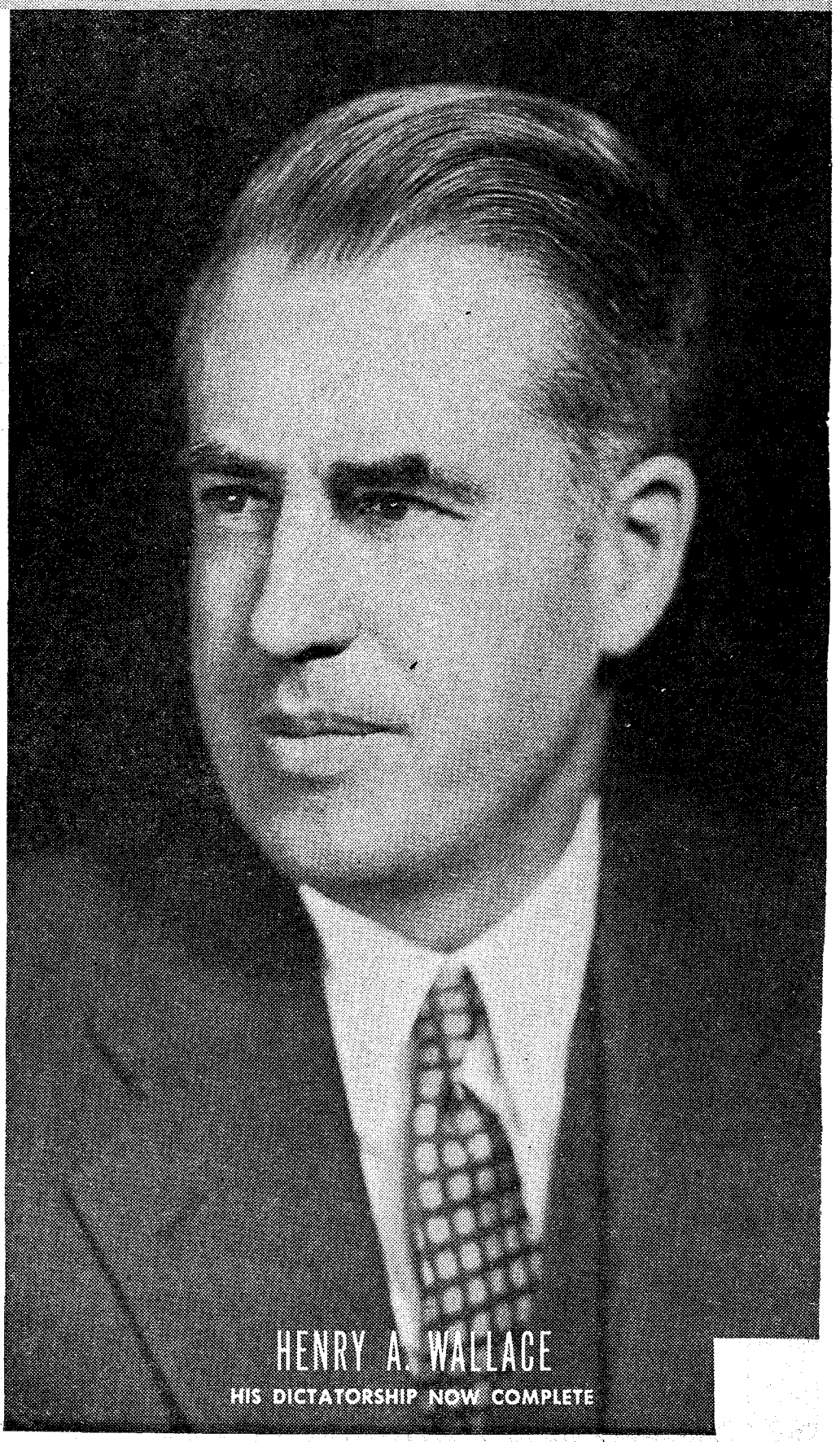
F. F. Hill, governor of the independent F.C.A., resigned in protest when he foresaw the chain of political consequences. He said the change would "destroy the soundness of the farm credit system."

"It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible," Mr. Hill said, "to explain how one agency of the Department of Agriculture is in a position to make benefit payments and grants, while another agency in the same Department must insist upon repayment of borrowed funds."

The situation is much the same as would obtain if the Secretary of Labor were empowered to instruct the nation's workers to limit their working hours, deny themselves the wage-fruits resulting from these hours of toil, and then pay them a small subsidy—a mere fraction of their wage —for not working!

It is the situation that would obtain if the Secretary of Labor were to finance the purchases of these laborers, mortgage their homes for them, set their wages by law, make loans to them, and in general control their economic lives completely.

That is exactly what Mr. Wallace is doing under the present New Deal agricultural "relief" system. Mr. Wallace controls the farmers of America with the iron hand of a dictator.



—*Harris & Ewing*

READ DETAILS OF NEW 'FORWARD AMERICA' CONTEST In This Edition of Social Justice

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